THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
CONTAINING
the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
*Corrected up to March 1889.*
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 128,016—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1890.

BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

| Qts. | pts. | | Qts. | pts. |
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| 2-9 | 7-0 | Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc | 7-0 | |
| 22-0 | 12-0 | | 12- | |
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"C. P. & Co.'s stock and selection of Claret are largest, and rank as the finest in India."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captain. | Friday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| R.L. THAMES | 4113 | 800 | W. A. Seaton | 10th Jan. |
| † SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weigheli | 17th „ |
| R.L. GANGES | 4306 | 800 | T. I. Alderton | 24th „ |
| † ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | G. W. F. Browne | 31st „ |
| R.L. ORIENTAL | 5501 | 1000 | R. Stewart | 7th Feb. |
| † SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weigheli | 14th „ |
| R.L. CLYDE | 4136 | 80 | J. L. Pardit | 21st „ |
| † ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | G. W. F. Browne | 28th „ |
| R.L. PENINSULAR | 5501 | 00 | W. J. Webber | 7th Mar. |
| † SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weigheli | 14th „ |
| R.L. SUTLEJ | 4305 | 800 | W. D. Worcester | 21st „ |
| † ASSAM | 303 | 500 | G. W. F. Browne | 28th „ |
| R.L. MASSILIA | 4918 | 1000 | C. Fraser | 4th Apr. |
| † SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weigheli | 11th „ |
| R.L. PERKIN | 3939 | 600 | P. Harris | 18th „ |
| † ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | G. W. F. Browne | 25th „ |
| R.L. COROMANDEL | 4500 | 800 | I. REEVES | 2nd May. |
| † SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weigheli | 9th „ |
| R.L. KAISAR-I-HIND | 4029 | 70 | G. W. Atkinson | 16th „ |
| † ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | G. W. F. Browne | 23rd „ |

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captain | On or about 1890. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MIRZAPORE | 3913 | 600 | R. Harvey | 18th Mar. |
| ORIENTAL | 5500 | 1000 | R. Stewart | 12th Apr. |
| PENINSULAR | 5501 | 1000 | W. J. Webber | 13th May. |

The steamers marked R L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H. P. | Captain. | On or about 1889. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SUTLEJ | 4305 | 803 | W. D. Worcester. | 16th Jan. |
| MASSILLIA | 4918 | 1000 | C. Fraser | 30th „ |

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 2nd Jan. 1890.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Special Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for [illegible] Steamers will LEAVE

| | Tons. | H.P. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | | | ... | 10th Jan. 1890. |
| [illegible]LOUINO | 5,000 | 800 | | 1st Feb. 1890. |
| [illegible]RATTINO | 5,000 | 800 | | 10th Feb. 1890. |
| [illegible] | 5,000 | 800 | | 10th Mar. 1890. |
| [illegible]UINO | 5,000 | 800 | | 1st April 1890. |

[illegible]TH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain [illegible]N TICKETS to LONDON and BACK. Journey via Genoa or Naples, At [illegible]CED RATES.
[illegible] and Native Ayahs are charged [illegible]espectively, inclusive of food. In [illegible]rn, only 50 per cent. extra will be

[illegible]APORE & HONGKONG
To sail.
[illegible]....On the 8th January 1890.

[illegible]rmation and other particulars [illegible]e, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
[illegible] Circle, Bombay, Dec. 20, 1889.

### HUNGARIAN

S. N. Co.

[illegible]AM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | H. P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATOR | C. Bechtinger | 4,000 | 750 | 1st Feb. 90 |
| POSEIDON | [illegible]. Lemision | 4,690 | 650 | 5th Feb. 9 |
| IMPERATRIX | F. Egger | 4 600 | 750 | 1st March. |
| IMPERATOR | C. Bechtinger | 4,800 | 750 | 1st April. |
| IMPERATRIX | F. Egger | 4,600 | 750 | 1st May. |
| IMPERATOR | C. Bechtinger | 4,600 | 750 | 1st June. |

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | [illegible]Rs. 500 | Rs. 300 | Rs. [illegible] |

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 800 | Rs. 480. |

*Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.*

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H. P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ELEKTRA | A. Lussich | 1 000 | 600 | 10th Jan 90 |

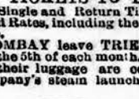
Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Mossowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MEDUSA | G. Mettel | 3,500 | 550 | 21st Jan. 90 |

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c, apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street. Bombay, 26th Dec. 1889.

### ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

| Vessel. | T.R. Commander. | To sail. |
|---|---|---|
| M BRITANNIA | 3069 Brown | 8th Jan. |
| ML NUBIA | 3551 F. Blight | 21st „ |
| M ARABIA | 3341 J. Laird | 8th Feb. |
| L HISPANIA | 3380 G. Abrey | 25th „ |
| ML ASIA | 3560 Wm. Russell | 11th Mar. |
| L PERSIA | 3547 R. Hutchison | 19th „ |
| ML BRITANNIA | 3069 Brown | 12th April. |
| L NUBIA | 3551 F. Blight | 26th „ |
| L ARABIA | 3541 J. Laird | 17th May. |
| ML HISPANIA | 3380 G. Abray | 31st „ |

Steamers marked L proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M to Marseilles only; steamers marked ML go to Liverpool via Marseilles and book passengers for both ports. Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles). Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for first-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the upper deck. For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 30th Nov. 1889.

### CHEAP PASSAGES, HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," "MACIVER," &c, from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.
Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, saloon.
CONTINENTAL RAIL—TICKETS provided and PULLMAN CAR BERTHS engaged.
HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.
PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.
SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES given at best rates.
LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for families and Parties.
INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates, and ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.
INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.
Full particulars supplied and HANDBOOKS sent free on application,
WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
28, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
27 LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, at 11 a.m. on 12th January, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.
S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 8th January.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 9th January, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.
S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 11th January.

FOR RANGOON.
THE S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,697 tons, on or about 9th January.
THE S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,464 tons, on or about 13th January.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.
THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 15th January.

The undersigned are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the Indian Imperial Marine Insurance Company, Ltd.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 6th January, 1890. Agents.

### HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

| Vessels. | Commander. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| EDEN HALL | R. N. Jones | 3,600 | 400 | 15th Mar. '90 |

This Steamer has good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates, but carries no Surgeon and Stewardess.
For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, Dec. 30, 1889.

### COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.
Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australasia, &c
Pamphlet and full particulars post free.
THOMAS COOK AND SON,
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TREACHER & Co., Limited, have just received a consignment of
DANIEL CRAWFORD'S
FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY.
Price Rs. 27 per doz., cash.
TREACHER & Co, Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S LIGHT PILSENER BEER.
BRIGHT AND SPARKLING.
POSSESSES good body and colour, with an excellent flavour; it has not that weak and watery taste which characterizes so many of the so-called Light Beers.
Bottles, Rs. 6 per dozen Cash.
Half-Bottles, Rs. 4 per dozen Cash.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FOREIGN LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.
THESE Liqueurs, etc., are imported from the countries where they are produced in the greatest perfection. The difference in quality of these is immense, but, owing to the high price of the genuine, great frauds are practised on the public. We guarantee all our Liqueurs to be of the best brands, and obtained from the source direct.

| | Per Bottle Qts. Rs. a. | Cash. Pts. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| Benedictine | 6 8 | 3 12 |
| Chartreuse, from the Monastery, Green | 8 0 | 4 8 |
| Do. do. Yellow | 6 12 | 3 12 |
| Cherry Brandy, best Morella (Treacher's) | 3 2 | 1 14 |
| Creme de Cacao | 4 0 | |
| Creme de Noyeau (Best) | 4 0 | 2 4 |
| Curacao, Amsterdam, Orange or White | 5 8 | 2 12 |
| Kummel | 3 10 | |
| Maraschino de Zara (the finest) | 4 4 | 2 4 |

BITTERS, &c.

| | Per doz. Qts. Rs. a. | Cash. Pts. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| Angostura Bitters | ... | 24 0 |
| Orange Bitters | 24 0 | 13 8 |
| Brandy Bitters, Treacher and Co.'s / Pomalo & Orange Bitters, Treacher & Co.'s / Wine Bitters, Treacher & Co.'s | ½ pints | 12 0 |
| Ginger Brandy | 25 0 | ... ... |
| Orange Brandy | 30 0 | ... ... |
| Ginger Wine | 16 0 | ... ... |
| Milk Punch, Treacher & Co.'s | 25 0 | ... ... |
| Vermouth, French | 17 0 | ... ... |
| Vermouth, Italian | 18 0 | ... ... |

TREACHER & COMPANY, Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

STONE ENGRAVING.
THE only ESTABLISHMENTS at BOMBAY and POONA, where you can select a GOLD SIGNET RING set with any stone and have a Monogram, Crest, or Initials cut on at a few days' notice, is
MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS, ENGRAVERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.
The CHEAPEST material ever offered, from the BEST makers.
BRUSH DYNAMO, 16 Arc Lights (2,000 candle-power each) .. Rs. 800
Do. do. 10 „ „ do. 500
EDISON do. 65 Incandescent Lamps, (20 c. p.)... 400
GRAMME do. 20 Arc Lights of 500 c.p. each or 200 Incan. Lights of 20 c. p. 500
GRAMME DYNAMO, 10 Incandescent Lamps of 20 c. p... 180
GASSNER Dry Cells. No Chemicals. Always ready. Lasts for ever.
INCANDESCENT Lamps, 3, 5, 10 and 20 c. p.
INSULATED CABLE, from 6 annas per yard.
Do. WIRE „ 1 anna „
F. FISCHER & Co.

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SUITABLE FOR CONNOISSEURS AND INVALIDS.

CHAMPAGNE, Giesler's.
One of the finest Brands imported into India.
Rs. 57 per dozen.

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This Wine is a great favourite.
Rs. 65 per dozen.

CHAMPAGNE, Heidsieck's Dry Monopole.
Rs. 65 per dozen.

CHAMPAGNE, Perrier Jouet.
Reserve Cuvee.
Rs. 65 per dozen.

CLARET, Chateau Margaux.
A splendid After-Dinner Wine, exceedingly choice with great fragrance and delicate Bouquet.
Rs. 35 per dozen.

CLARET, Chateau Lagrange.
An excellent Dinner Wine, soft and delicate, with fine flavour.
Rs. 23 per dozen.

BURGUNDY, Chambertin.
This is an exquisite Wine, with delicate bouquet and soft yet full flavour.
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BURGUNDY, Macon.
Possessed of fine flavour and aroma.
Rs. 25 per dozen.

SHERRY, Amontillado.
A genuine "Matured" Sherry of the highest quality, a very superior After-Dinner Wine.
Rs 40 per dozen.

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Well matured, remarkably soft and dry, and free from acidity.
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MADEIRA (Cossart, Gordon & Co.'s.)
A fine old London particular Brand, its flavour and aroma being fully developed by the East Indian Voyage.
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This is a superior Dessert Wine, of fine bouquet and character, well known as our Invalid Port.
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A very agreeable Dinner Wine, soft and delicate.
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Finest Ehrenbreitstein. The very best Wine of the kind.
Rs 46 per dozen.

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Finest Nonpareil, very rich, with delicious bouquet
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ELLWOOD'S PATENT SUN HATS AND HELMETS.
ANDRES AND CHRISTY'S DOUBLE TERAI HATS.
HAWKE'S REGULATION DOE HELMETS.
EFFECTIVE AGAINST THE SUN,
SPECIAL VENTILATION,
MODERATE IN PRICE,
SUPERIOR QUALITY,
BECOMING SHAPES,
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

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HIS "EXCELLENCY" / "THE LEVEE" THIS DAY!! / THE "GOVERNOR'S"

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|---|---|
| BEST SILK, Extra quality | Rs. 16 |
| BEST OPERA, Self-closing | „ 16 |
| TALL DRAB, Fine Felt | „ 14 |
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| DRESS SOCKS, Black and Navy | Rs. 3 and 5 |

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| WHITE KID GLOVES | Rs. 2-12 and 3 8 |
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| BLACK DRESS TIES | Rs. 1-8 and 2-0 |
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HOAR & CO., { HATTERS OUTFITTERS, } BOMBAY.

SUPERIOR
OLD PORT.
SPECIALLY SELECTED FOR
INVALIDS.
Rich, soft, and delicate.
Eminently restorative.
Per doz.
Quarts Rs. 34-0; Pints Rs. 18-0.

ENEMA APPARATUSES.
Higginson's Principle.

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| Good rubber, a useful instrument, in Cedar box. | 2 0 |
| "Family," fitted with various pipes for adults and children, Rs. 4-0; in Mahogany box | 4 8 |
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| "Seamless," being of one entire piece of rubber the apparatus wears better, Rs. 3-8; Ditto Ingram's American | 4 0 |

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| | |
|---|---|
| Brass, with flexible tubes, male and female pipes, adjusting either straight or at right angles, in mahogany box | 10 0 |
| Brass, convertible into a stomach pump, in mahogany case | 17 0 |
| Ditto superior | 25 0 |

Mathew's Piston.

| | |
|---|---|
| Brass, gives a continuous stream, can be worked with one hand. Flexible tube; has various pipes, which can be adjusted either straight or at right angles; in mahogany case | 19 8 |

Spring Piston.

| | |
|---|---|
| Flexible tube; can be worked with one hand, being very manageable | 2 8 |
| Arnold's "Simplex" | 6 0 |
| superior with additional female pipe | 10 0 |

Eguisier's Irrigateur.

| | |
|---|---|
| Long flexible tube and male and female pipes, in box, self acting. Ea | 15 0 |

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
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TO LET, with immediate possession, three very desirable BUNGALOWS on Parel Hill, commanding a most charming and panoramic view of Bombay, and entirely open to the Westerly Sea Breeze. Rents moderate. For further particulars apply to
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FOR SALE.—1 Pair CHESTNUT ARABS, 14 hands, young and very quiet, go singly and in pair ... Rs. 900
NEW VICTORIA PHAETON.—Been in use only 6 months very strong ... „ 700
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The whole turn out with harness, &c., Complete ... „ 1,500
Apply to No. 105, Middle Colaba.

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LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL
ON THE WAY TO KHANDALLA
IS NOW OPEN AND READY FOR VISITORS
UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.
A First-class Hotel and splendidly situated on the Hill, with a good western and all round view and within an easy distance from the Railway Station.
Apply to the
MANAGER, LANOWLI GYMKHANA,
HOTEL.

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IMPORTANT!
Before deciding on your CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR GIFTS, do NOT FAIL to inspect the really Superb and Artistic Designs now on view at Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.
The GEM and GOLD Jewellery is unsurpassed for large selection, beauty of design, and moderate prices.
Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., are also showing some very pretty WRISTLET Watches, which have a reputation for moderate price, combined with thoroughly sound movements.

| | | | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ladies' Gold Keyless Watch, | fine movement and with Engraved back | ...from | 45 | 0 |
| Ditto | ditto | in Silver ...from | 28 | 0 |
| Ditto | ditto | in Nickel Silver ...from | 20 | 0 |

The Wristlets for above, cost Rs. 2-8 extra.
An extensive stock of well-selected useful Jewellery, suitable for LADIES and GENTLEMEN, including various patterns in Gold-handled Penknives, Compasses Charms, Pencils, Silver Cigar and Cigarette Cases, Match Boxes, Ash Trays, &c., &c.
The stock of GOLD CHAINS, BROOCHES, BANGLES is very extensive, and consists of all the best patterns.
The SILVER and ELECTRO WARE and CUTLERY is Magnificent—thoroughly well selected, and of the best Sheffield Manufacture, and at Sheffield Prices.

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MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S
"STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE"
IS the best Pianoforte ever constructed for the Indian climate. It has all the good qualities of the world-famed "Grand Sympathetic Square," which the Makers, after years of research, trials, and alterations, have succeeded in transforming to the Most Perfect Piano specially made of or extremes of climate like that of India.
Notwithstanding the transformation has been effected at considerable outlay, it has been decided not to increase the Price, which will be the same as that of the "Grand Sympathetic Square," viz.

FOR CASH. RS. 780.

| | |
|---|---|
| Twelve monthly-hire payments | ...Rs. 72 per month. |
| Twenty-four do. do. | ...Rs. 38 per month. |
| Zinc-lined packing case | ..Rs. 25 extra. |

*The weight of the Piano when packed complete is* 11 *maunds* 30 *seers.*
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SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PIANOFORTES OF
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ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.
CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.
A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!
Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
„ Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
„ The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.
WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON;
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From 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.
VIEWS OF INDIA AND NATIVE CHARACTERS.
A large number to select from. Catalogues free by post on application.
BOURNE AND SHEPHERD
19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
AND AT
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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### NOVELTY THEATRE.

UNDER THE SOLE DIRECTION OF

MR. J. B. FERRELL.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.

COMMENCING

SATURDAY NEXT JANUARY 11TH.

FERRELL'S.

COMEDY AND BURLESQUE COMPANY,

In a round of the Latest London Comedies and Burlesques.

SATURDAY NEXT, JANUARY 11.

The most successful farcical comedy—The

"ARABIAN NIGHTS."

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|---|---|---|
| ARABIAN | As produced at the Comedy Theatre, London, for upwards of 400 Nights. Pronounced the funniest Comedy ever written. | NIGHTS |
| ARABIAN | Mr. J. B. FERRELL as "Arthur Hummingtop." | NIGHTS |
| ARABIAN | Mr. A. C. SEYMOUR as "Joshua Gillibrand." | NIGHTS |
| ARABIAN | Miss MAGGIE FORD as "Rose Colombier" (The Gutta-percha girl) (Her first appearance in Bombay.) | NIGHTS |
| ARABIAN | Curtain rises at 9-15 p.m. precisely. | NIGHTS |

"THE ARABIAN NIGHTS."

NOTICE.

The following Comedies and Burlesques will be produced in the course of the season:—

"Mamma," "The Don," "Sweet Lavender," "My Sweetheart," "Pygmalion and Galatea," "Lurline," "Illtreated Il Trovatore."

Reserved Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

Doors open 8-30. Curtain rises 9-15. Carriages 11-15.

Sole Proprietor .....MR. J. B. FERRELL.
Musical Director.....MONS. RIVIERE.
Business Manager .....ALLAN HAMILTON.

### COLUMBIA SKATING RINK

opposite the Victoria Terminus.

1st GRAND FANCY DRESS AND NATIONAL BURLESQUE COSTUME CARNIVAL,

FRIDAY JANUARY 10TH 1890

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE of their Excellencies

LORD & LADY REAY

(not presence.)

A slight alteration will be made in the programme as to previous advertisment.

THE COLUMBIA CHALLENGE BAND, and the POPULAR VOLUNTEER BAND WILL PLAY THROUGHOUT THE WHOLE EVENING.

Doors will open 8-15. Skating to commence at 8-25.

10 o'clock, The Brilliant Grand March of costumed Skaters.

11 o'clock Mr. H. A. SIMMONS will give an EXHIBITION of ORNAMENTAL SKATING FINISHING with the wonderful feat of jumping.

OVER 8 CHAIRS on an ordinary pair of Skates.

During the Grand March costumes will be judged for two most handsome, original costumes worn by Ladies, Gentlemen and children.

11-30. SKATES WILL BE REMOVED AND DANCING WILL BE KEPT UP UNTIL 12-30.

A SPLENDID DANCING PROGRAMME OF 10 SELECTIONS. ALMOST ALL OF THE ELITE OF BOMBAY HAVE PROCURED tickets. Positively NO ONE WILL BE ALLOWED to SKATE OR DANCE EXCEPT THOSE in fancy dress or Burlesque costume, and only a limited number in full evening dress. Names and costumes must be registered at the Rink office in advance.

No tickets to be sold at the doors.

Secure tickets at once. Over half of THE SEATS ALREADY TAKEN.

Admission—Rs. 4, Second Row reserved Rs. 5. Front

### SWITCHBACK RAILWAY.

DANCING HALL, WILL BE OPEN

from 9 to 12 p.m.

ON THURSDAY 9TH Inst.

GREAT ATTRACTION,

NAVAL, MILITARY, AND VOLUNTEER NIGHT.

PROMENADE CONCERT from 9 to 10 p.m.

DANCING from 10-15 to 12.

The Band of the Marine Battallion will be in attendance, and will play a Choice Selection of Music.

ADMISSION.

Gentlemen.....Re. 1.
Lady and Gentleman..... ,, 1.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. JEHANGHIRJEE NUSSERWANJEE MODY has by mutual consent retired from our firm at Bombay carried on under the name of NUSSERWANJEE BOMANJEE MODY & Co., and the branch firms thereof at Hongkong and Calcutta carried on respectively under the names of NUSSERWANJEE MODY and Co., and BURJORJEE FRAMJEE and Co., as and from the 29th day of October last and his INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY in the said several firms has CEASED from that date.

NUSSERWANJEE BOMONJEE MODY & Co.
Bombay, 31st Dec. 1889.

WITH reference to the above it is hereby notified that Messrs. KAIKHUSHROO ARDASEER MODY and EDULJEE ARDASEER MODY have been admitted as said from the 29th day of October last as PARTNERS in our firm at Bombay and the branch firms thereof at Hongkong and Calcutta carried on respectively under the names of NUSSERWANJEE MODY and Co. and BURJORJEE FRAMJEE and Co. The business of all the said several firms will be carried on as hitherto.

NUSSERWANJEE BOMONJEE MODY & Co.
Bombay, 31st Dec. 1889.

### COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS and VERBAL OFFERS will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officers at Bombay and Kurrachee, and by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (local time), and by the other respective Chief and Commissariat Officers up to 1-30 p.m. (Madras time) of each of the dates fixed against each, for Contracts as specified below for 1890-91.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application at the above Offices:—

LOCAL CONTRACTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Poona, Ahmednuggur, Mhow, Neemuch, Nasirabad, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Bombay, Karachi, Hyderabad, Jabalpur, Kamptee, Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay | Barley, Coolty, Gram, Mucca, Mutt, &c. | Under Schedule No. 44 | On 3rd Feb. 1890. |
| Chief Commissariat Officer, Kurrachee, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Bombay, Jabalpur, Kamptee, Deolalee and Bombay for Deolalee | Parched Grain and Powa. | Do. 44 A | Do. |
| Ahmedabad and Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay, Jabalpur, Poona, Karachi, Mhow, Ahmedabad, Kamptee, Deolalee and Bombay for Deolalee, Satara and Poona for Satara, Purandhar and Poona for Purandhar, Abu and Deesa for Abu, Mhow for Indore, Nasirabad for Taragarh, Saugor and Jubalpur for Saugor, Pachmarhi and Jabalpur for Pachmarhi, Kamptee for Setabuldee | Bread, Flour, 1st sort, &c., Machine-made Flour for making Bread, Wheat, Provisions, Medical Comforts, Grain, Forage, &c. | Do. 45 | Do. 45A Do. Do. Do. 5. Do. |

H. CLOWES, Lieut.,
for Commissary-General.

Commissary-General's Office, Poona, Dec. 21, 1889.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance postage extra.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### THE FISK JUBILEE SINGERS.

FAREWELL PERFORMANCE

THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

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| Reserved Seats | Rs. 3 |
| Second Seats | ,, 2 |
| Gallery | ,, 1 |

Plan and Tickets at
Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, Limited,
or at the Hall upon evening of
CONCERT.

Doors open 8-30, Concert at 9, Carriages at 11 o'clock.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

JUBILEE SINGERS!

PLEASE NOTE

FAREWELL PERFORMANCE.

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. and O. and other regular lines of Steamers, *without charge for Commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

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The Superior Second Class accommodation of the new P and O Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing. Intending passengers should make early application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. Grindlay's "Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage received and shipped.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & CO., Calcutta.

MESSRS. F. AHRLE & Co.

PHOTOS taken in Fancy Dresses, Worn at the Carnival, at the Skating Rink on the 10th inst., or any other Fancy Dress Ball during the season at greatly reduced rates, for all sizes and groups in a most artistic style and arrangements suiting to the character of the costume, at our well known studio above

MESSRS. SOUNDY & Co.,
Esplanade.

## NOTICES.

NOTICE TO MILLS, RAILWAY COS PRESSES AND NAVIGATION COS

ALL sorts of Yarn Waste, Scrawl Rim Card and Spindle Bandings of every description, assorted kinds of Flower and China Ties, to be had ready or made to order from the undersigned at very moderate charges.

IBRAHIMJEE JULALBHOY,
No. 216, Ripon Road, Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given that from the 1st January, 1890, the BUSINESS hitherto conducted in MY NAME will be CARRIED on under the style of

MACBETH BROS. AND CO.,

to whom all business communications should be addressed.

JOHN B. K. MACBETH,
41, Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

INDIAN IMPERIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Company and are prepared to accept Marine risks on the most favorable terms.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & Co.,
Agents.

CAMP BLANKETS, Chocolate, with colored stripes: size, 8 ft. by 5 feet. Rs. 4-3 each.

Thick White COTTON WRAPS, 7½ ft. by 4 ft., with colored headings, very warm and strong, and much appreciated by native servants in lieu of Blankets, Re. 1-6 each; or, Rs. 15 per dozen.

Address: ELGIN MILLS CO., CAWNPORE.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of TEAK TRELLIS and other Wood Work for Executive Engineers, Aden, of which full particulars may be obtained at the office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, Middle Colaba.

2. Tenders which must be sealed and accompanied by Rs. 100, as earnest money will be received at 12 noon on Tuesday, 14th January 1890.

3. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

E. C. SPILSBURY, Captain
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.
Bombay Defences Office, Middle Colaba, 28th Dec. 1889.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP hitherto subsisting between HORMUSJEE CURSETJEE and COWASJEE CURSETJEE in the trade or business of Dubash and General Merchant, under the style or firm of Messrs. CURSETJEE and EDULJEE has THIS DAY been DISSOLVED. In future the business will be carried on by the said HORMUSJEE CURSETJEE on his own account alone under the name and style of Messrs. CURSETJEE and EDULJEE and all debts due to the firm should be paid to him.—Dated this 31st day of December 1889.

HORMUSJEE CURSETJEE, Dubash.
CAWASJEE CURSETJEE, Dubash.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE GENERAL PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, RATNAGIRI.

For forms of application, &c., apply to the

Hony. Sec., Satara—Mr. G. SCOTT, Depy. Collector and Magistrate.
,, Ratnagiri—Mr. K. N. AGASHI.
,, Bombay—Mr CURSETJEE COOVERJEE MODY, Chief Ledger Keeper Stores, Audit Branch G. I. P. Railway.
,, Sholapore—Mr. SITTARAM VISRAM SETT GHANDY, Accountant, Collector's Office,

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

FARBENFABRIKEN VORMALS FRIEDR. BAYER & Co.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'

COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'

PILULÆ VITÆ, OR

VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED

GUTTÆ VITÆ,

OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary, the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red round, without which none can possibly be genuine.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

*N.B.*—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under special discount.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

FOR JANUARY 1890.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES

OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM

BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD.

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STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.

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NEW MAP OF INDIA,

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, RS. 5.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE FOR 1890, NOW READY

COCKLE'S PILLS,

OF PURE VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS AND FREE FROM MERCURY.

A RIDE TO KHIVA,

BY CAPTAIN FRED. BURNABY, ROYAL HORSE GUARDS.

PAGE 18 says:—

"Two pairs of boots, lined with fur, were also taken; and for physic, with which it is as well to be supplied when travelling in out-of-the-way places—some Quinine and Cockle's Pills—the latter a most invaluable medicine and one which I have used on the natives of Central Africa with the greatest possible success. In fact, the marvellous effects produced upon the mind and body of an Arab Sheik, who was impervious to all native medicines, when I administered to him five

COCKLE'S PILLS,

will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district many months afterwards, informed me that my fame as a 'medicine man' had not died out, but that the marvellous cure was even then a theme of conversation in the bazaar."

THE PHARMACOPŒIA.

An extract from the second edition (page 188) of the translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Company:—

"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the new Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes, yet we know that hæmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except in the form of

COCKLE'S PILLS,

which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which, I think, are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me) of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made Pill in the Kingdom: a muscular purge, a mucous purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hæmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

References for the above can be made to NARSEELAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA, No. 7, 3rd Bhoiwada and the PROPRIETORS of the QUININE BITTERS Co., Ld., Llanelly, South Wales.

4, Great Ormond-street, W. C.

COCKLE'S

ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.

These Pills consist of a careful and peculiar admixture of the best and mildest vegetable aperients, with the pure extract of the flowers of the Camomile. They will be found a most efficacious remedy for derangement of the digestive organs and for torpid action of the liver and bowels, which produce indigestion and several varieties of bilious and liver complaints. They speedily remove irritation and the feverish state of the stomach—allay spasms—correct the morbid condition of the liver and organs subservient to digestion—promote a due and healthy secretion of bile, and relieve the constitution of all gouty matter and other impurities, which, by circulating in the blood, must injuriously effect the action of the kidneys—thus by removing the causes productive of so much discomfort, they restore the energies both of body and mind. To those who indulge in the luxuries of the table, these Pills will prove highly useful, occasioning no pain in their action, unless they meet with an unusual quantity of acrid bile and acid matter in the stomach and bowels. To Europeans on their arrival in India or China they are recommended as a preservative against the fatal disorders peculiar to tropical climates. Their occasional use, if combined with the strictest attention to diet, will be frequently found to remove at once by their influence over the secretions that congestive and unhealthy condition of the liver which is so often the earliest antecedent of severe febrile and constitutional disturbance. It must be understood that these Pills are not recommended as containing any new or dangerously active ingredients; on the contrary, they are characterised by a remarkable simplicity of combination; and whatever merit they may be found to possess depends as much upon the selection of pure drugs and the unusual labour and attention bestowed upon their subsequent preparation, as upon the acknowledged peculiarity of their composition. They are not recommended as a panacea, nor are they adapted to all complaints; but as a mild and efficacious aperient and tonic in the various forms of indigestion, it will not, perhaps, be an exaggeration to state that they have been resorted to under all systems of diet, changes of climate, or atmospheric alterations, with an extraordinary degree of success for 86 years. This celebrated family aperient may be had throughout the United Kingdom in boxes, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s., as well as in India, China, New Zealand, and the Australian colonies.

## BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | $7,500,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | $4,400,000 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS | $7,500,000 |

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

*Chairman*—W. H. FORBES, Esq.

*Deputy-Chairman*—H. L. DAIRYMPLE, Esq.

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|---|---|
| Hon. John Bell-Irving. | S. C. Michaelson, Esq. |
| W. G. Brodie, Esq. | J. S. Moses, Esq. |
| T. E. Davies, Esq. | L. Poesneecker, Esq. |
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*Chief Manager*—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., Ld.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

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| Bankok. | Higo. | Saigon. |
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| Bombay. | Lyons. | Singapore. |
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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. on daily balances.

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Terms for shorter periods on application.

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DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.

Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

CAPITAL.....£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32 Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

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X. CASTELLI,
Rampart Row, W. Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—38c, Threadneedle Street, London.

| | |
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| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | £993,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | £165,320 |
| RESERVE FUND | £120,000 |

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

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Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

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CROFT, WELLS & Co.,
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SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS OF

CROFTS' Very Old Tawny Port Wine.
GONNE CROFT & Co.'s Finest Old Scotch Whiskey.
DAVID SMITH & Co.'s Scotch Whiskey,
ARDEONAIGH Whiskey.
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JULES GRIMMOND Three Stars Brandy.
THIERRY & Co.'s Cognac (extra fine quality) Brandy.
T. HINE & Co.'s Fine Old Pale Cognac Brandy.
GENUINE Allasch-Doppelt Kummel.
LAGARDE & Co.'s Saumer, &c., &c., &c

CROFT, WELLS & Co.,
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HIGH CLASS.

COGNAC BRANDY.

AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.

*LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.*

| | Per doz. Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed | 48 0 |
| WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice | 36 0 |
| GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale | 34 0 |
| BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale | 30 0 |
| YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale | 26 0 |

ORDINARY PEG BRANDY.

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| ALEXANDRE & Co.'s ELEPHANT BRAND | 21 0 |
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APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

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A PURELY, VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

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## INSURANCES.

### EXAMPLES OF THE COST

OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rs. 26-13-4 per mensem | (a) | If premiums are payable for whole of life; or |
| Rs. 35-1-4 ,, | (b) | If premiums are limited to 20 years;* or |
| Rs. 41-8-0 ,, | (c) | If premiums are limited to 15 years;* or |
| Rs. 45-13-4 ,, | (d) | If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.* |

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium secures a proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan b would be entitled to a *Free Paid-up* Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, viz., Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (a) Rs. 34-9-4, (b) Rs. 41-14-8, (c) Rs. 48-5-4, (d) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

*Note.*—It is an advantage to effect Provisions of this nature early in life. By delay the rate of subscription increases; Death may occur before the Provision is effected, or Health may fail and render the life ineligible for Assurance.

Bombay Branch: GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary.

Standard Buildings, Hornby Row. Standard Life Office.

*N.B.*—The Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a speci

(or at Death, if previous)

with the ALTERNAT

A Pension for Life aft

The undersigned having l
Day of
what would be the A
secure Rs.
he is aged 50,* or at his d

Also, what Yearly Pen
Life may be obtained at
desired, in exchange for

Name
Address
Occupation

Full Particulars on App
Forms of Proposal for effecting
may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fire Premiums for 1888 | £290,699 |
| 1887 | £288,156 |
| 1886 | £255,039 |

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured less on either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1871 | £2,196,972 | 8 | 1881 | £1,673,299 | 5 1 |
| 1876 | £2,192,950 | 1 4 | 1885 | £3,672,080 | 17 8 |

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

| | Exclusive Reserve Fund. |
|---|---|
| The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | ,, 3,000,000 |
| The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL | M6,000,000 |
| The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | ,, 6,000,000 |
| The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | ,, 7,500,000 |
| The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | ,, 3,000,000 |
| The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1871, CAPITAL | ,, 2,500,000 |
| The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | f 3,000,000 |
| The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | ,, 2,000,000 |
| FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL | 1,000,000 |

MARINE INSURANCE.

| | |
|---|---|
| The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | £ 3,000,000 |
| The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | f 3,000,000 |
| The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | ,, 2,000,000 |
| The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | M6,000,000 |
| The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO. | |

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

A BOON TO MEN

Whosoffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A [illegible] explaining the renowned treatment by *local* absorption, the only positive cure without [illegible] medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 289 High Holborn, LONDON.

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## BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

### BANKS.

| | Shares. | Amt. | Paid up. | Last Dividend. | Cash Rates. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | Rs. | Rs. | | |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | 500 | All | 13 pct. | 930 |
| Bank of Bengal | 42,000 | 500 | All | 10 do. | 990 |
| Bank of Madras | 10,000 | 500 | All | 11 do. | 900 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | £ | £ | | |
| Agra Bank | 10,000 | 100 | All | 6 do. | 125 |
| Mercantile and Shanghai | 80,000 | $125 | All | .. | 255 |
| National Bank | 37,320 | 250 | 125 | 5 do. | 195 |

### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar Cotton | 200 | 1,250 | 1,250 | Rs. 75 | 1,125 | |
| Albert Ginning Co. | 100 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 20 | | |
| Albert Press Co., Kurrachee | 100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | Rs. 100 | 710 | |
| Apollo Press Co. (small shares) | 750 | 400 | 400 | Rs. 20 | 280 | |
| Bailey | 630 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 405 | |
| Bank's Cawnpore P. | 0 | 20 | 20 | Rs. 15 | 105 | |
| Bombay Cotton Press | 100 | 2 | 125 | Rs. 20 | 127½ | |
| Colaba Press Co. | 0 | 1,680 | 1,680 | Rs. 55 | 355xd | |
| East India Press Co. | 0 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 130 | 1,225 | |
| English Press & Mfg. | 400 | 250 | .. | Rs. 30 | 190 | |
| Fort Press Co. | 150 | 6,500 | 6,500 | Rs. 0 | 1,325 | |
| French Press Co. | 800 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 80 | 595 | |
| Harvey & Sabapathy | 450 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 25 | 44 | |
| Khangaum Cotton Press Co. | 240 | 450 | All | Rs. 45 | 370x | |
| Manmar Manuf. Co. | 1,400 | 250 | 250 | Rs. 25 | 200 | |
| Mercantile Press | 1,500 | 125 | 125 | Rs. 0 | 55 | |
| Mofussil Co | 3,125 | 400 | 400 | Rs. 50 | 412½ | |
| New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co. | 1,350 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 45 | 510 | |
| New Indian Press | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | Rs. 11 | 80 | |
| New P. of W. Press | 600 | 500 | All | Rs. 40 | 310 | |
| Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.) | 500 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 50 | 510 | |
| Steel Press Co. | 400 | 2,000 | 750 | Rs. 50 | 470 | |
| Steel & Punjaub Cotton Press Co. | 100 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 120 | 1,150 | |
| Swadeshi Press Co. | 300 | 500 | 50 | Rs. 25 | 515 | |
| Volkart Press | 605 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 60 | 575 | |
| Khangaum Manfg. Co | 400 | | 250 | | 600 | |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad S. & W. | 1,208 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | | 1300 |
| Albert Edward Mills | | 0 | 50 | R | | 300 |
| Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld. | 2,345 | 10 | 10 | 2 | 80 | |
| Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld. | 1,000 | 500 | 330 | .. | | 280 |
| Ahmedabad Ginning | 700 | 1,000 | 400 | .. | | .. |
| Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co. | 4,000 | 125 | 125 | .. | | .. |
| Ambica S. & M. Co. | 600 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 25 | | .. |
| Alliance Cotton Mfg. | 1,800 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 20 | | 135 |
| Bellary S. & W. Mill | 871 | 50 | 50 | Rs. 22½ | | 49 |
| Bombay Cotton Mfg. | 630 | 50 | 50 | Rs. 25 | | 405 |
| Bombay National Mfg. Co., Ld. | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | | | 575 |
| Bombay United S. & W. Co. | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 3 | | 675 |
| Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld. | 2,750 | 200 | 200 | Rs. 0 | | 110 |
| Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld. | 4,500 | 50 | 50 | Rs. 55 | | 910 |
| City of Bombay Mfg. Ld | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | | 975 |
| Colaba Land & Mill Ld | 4,000 | 75 | 70 | Rs. 25 | | 665 |
| Connaught Mills Ld. | 840 | 0 | 50 | Rs. 1 | | 610 |
| Dhoria S. & W. Ld. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 40 | | 490 |
| David Mills Co. Ld. | 1,800 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 25 | | 885 |
| Ewan Mills Ld. | 2,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | | 900 |
| Empress S. & W. Co. | 1,415 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 70 | | 615 |
| Framjee Petit S. and Gor Mfg. Co. Ld. | 250 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 25 | | 510 |
| Jam S. & Mfg. Co. | 700 | 150 | 150 | Rs. 25 | | 150 |
| Gujarat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited | | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | | .. |
| Gujarat S. & W. Co. | 420 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | | 85 |
| Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld. | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 40 | | 775 |
| Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld. | 1,500 | 500 | 500 | .. | | 625 |
| Hingunghat Mill Co. | 700 | 675 | 500 | Rs. 37 | | 725xd |
| Hyderabad Deccan S. | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 40 | | 685 |
| Indian Mfg. Co., Ld. | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | | 940 |
| Imperial Cotton Mills | 1,350 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 2 | | 485 |
| Jamshed Mfg. Co. | 1,000 | 25 | 25 | Rs. 1 | | 360 |
| James Greaves Mill | 1,200 | 50 | 50 | Rs. 2 | | 610 |
| Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original | 600 | 50 | 50 | | | 105 |
| Increased | 1,433 | 25 | 25 | Rs. 1 | | |
| Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld. | | 900 | 1,000 | | | 700 |
| Jewraj Balloo S. & W. | 1,100 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 40 | | 880 |
| Khandesh S. & W. | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 40 | | 590 |
| Khattow Makanjee S. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 40 | | 535 |
| Lakhmidas Khimjee | 1,000 | 0 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | | 820 |
| Leopold S. Bleaching | 2,500 | 0 | 100 | Rs. 5 | | 155 |
| Madras United S. | 600 | | 1,000 | Rs. 100 | | 1,050 |
| Mahaluxmi S. & W. | 650 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 25 | | 525 |
| Maharaja Mysore S. | 4,500 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 7 | | 105 |
| Manajon S. & Mfg. | 5,000 | 250 | 250 | Rs. 5 | | 110 |
| Morarjee Goculdas S. | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 75 | | 1,580 |
| Manockjee Petit Mfg. | 4,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | | 1,175 |
| New Great Eastern | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 25 | | 650 |
| National S. & W. Co | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | | 250 |
| Oriental S. & W. Co., | 5,720 | | 625 | Rs. 12½ | | 357 |
| People of India S. | 1,000 | 50 | 250 | Rs. | | 60 |
| Presidency Mills Co., | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | | 1,095 |
| Prince of Wales S. | 2,380 | | 125 | .. | | 10 |
| Queen S. & W. Co., | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | | 735 |
| Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld. | 641 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 5 | | 1,101 |
| Sassoon S. & W. Co., Ld. | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 25 | | 1,09 |
| Shamroo Vasanjee Silk Mill Co., Ld. | 1,71 | 50 | 50 | .. | | 50 |
| Shalapore S. & W. Co. | | 10 | 1,000 | Rs. 60 | | 1,275 |
| Soondes das S. & W. | 65 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | | 115 |
| Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld. | 2,400 | 25 | 250 | Rs. 15 | | 270 |
| Swadeshi Mills Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 50 | 500 | .. | | 275 |
| Star of India | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 4 | | 651 |
| Sun Mills Ld | 1,300 | 250 | 250 | .. | | 260 |
| Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld. | 600 | 0 | 1,000 | Rs. 25 | | 375 |
| Veeramgaum S. & Mfg. | 800 | 500 | 50 | | | .. |
| Venkhunker Laxmishunker Cotton Mill Co., Ld. | | 500 | .. | Rs. 30 | | 500 |
| Western India S. | 1 | 1,000 | | Rs. 2 | | 475 |
| Writani | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | | 475 |

### INSURANCE COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay Ire | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 100 | 825 |
| Empire Fire | .. | 5,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 75 | 800 |
| Indian Fire | 110 | 4,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 90 | 1,050 |
| Prince of Wales | 250 | 8,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 100 | 1,750 |

### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G I P. R. Gt 5 per ct | ... | £10 | All | at 5 p.c. | 2,55) |
| B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent. | ... | £ 18 | ... | at 5 p.c. | £2) |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alcock Ashdown | 1,000 | 200 | 200 | 10 | 215 |
| | 750 | 150 | 150 | p.ct | 165 |
| Badham Pile & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 14 | 14 |
| Bapty Co., Ld. | 625 | | 135 | Nil | 55 |
| Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld. | | 00 | 0 | 6 p.c. | 65 |
| Bombay Flour Mill Co. | 750 | 500 | 500 | 10 p.c. | 620 |
| Bombay Ice Co., Ld. | 1,250 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 5 | 85 |
| Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation. | 1,000 | 2,500 | 150 | Rs. | 3,375 |
| Do. (3rd Issue) | 2,000 | 62 | 45 | Rs. | 825 |
| Municipal Bonds | .. | .. | .. | p.c. | 105 |
| Clydesdale Dyeing Co. | 1,000 | 500 | .. | .. | 150 |
| Cooper, Madon Ld | 3,000 | 100 | 100 | Rs. | 5 |
| Deccan Paper Mills | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 40 nl |
| Delhi and Northern India Flour | 1,500 | 200 | 200 | .. | 177½ |
| Geyer & Co., Ld. | 500 | 100 | 40 | .. | 40 |
| Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As. | 5,000 | 100 | 10 | 10 p.c. | 11 |
| Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited | 12,000 | 25 | 25 | | 5½ |
| Kurrachee Lighterage | 500 | 250 | 250 | .. | 75 |
| Kemp & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 200 | 175 | Rs. 25½ | 358 |
| Marcks & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 00 | 100 | Rs. 10 | 75 |
| Napier Hotel Co. | 300 | 100 | 100 | 13 p.c. | 70 |
| Napier Foundry | 500 | 100 | 100 | .. | 6 m |
| Oriental Government Security Life As. | 5,000 | 200 | 50 | 10 p.c. | 210 |
| Oriental Loan Asso. | 5,000 | 20 | 20 | 8 p.a. | 21 |
| Port Canning Co. | 6,000 | 600 | 1000 | Rs. 20 | 372½ |
| Royal Flour Mills | 2,000 | 100 | 100 | Nil | 65 |
| Phillips & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | Rs. | 102 |
| Soundy & Co., Ld. | 1,000 | 100 | .. | 9 p.c. | 100 |
| Southwell and Austin. | 1,000 | .. | 95 | .. | 80 |
| Telephone Co., Ld. | 19,000 | 25 | 500 | Rs. 5-8 | 12 |
| Treacher & Co., Ld. | 1,335 | 500 | 100 | Rs. 85 | 1,265 |
| Thanker & Co., Ld. | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 10 | 131 |
| Western India Flour M Mady & Co | 900 | 1 | 125 | Nil. | 35 |
| Bhownuggur City P. & M. Co., Ld | 550 | 250 | 250 | Rs. 15 | 230½ |

## BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 4th Jan., as compared with the statement of the 28th Dec. 1889 :—

| LIABILITIES. | Dec. 28. Rs. | Jan. 4. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Proprietors' Capital | 1,00,00,000 | 1,00,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities | 29,50,000 | 29,50,000 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office | 74,93,978 | 54,44,578 |
| Do. do. at Branches | 19,73,014 | 23,76,012 |
| Other Deposits | 2,58,54,445 | 2,61,00,069 |
| Post Bills | 5,495 | 5,862 |
| Cash Credits, undrawn | 7,20,691 | 5,08,274 |
| | Rs. 4,87,97,604 | 4,73,84,825 |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Govt. & other authorized Securities | 74,55,961 | 73,94,336 |
| Cash Credits on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion and Merchandize | 21,24,054 | 20,06,380 |
| Loans do. | 78,23,560 | 80,75,213 |
| Current Accounts overdrawn | 2,535 | 2,225 |
| Bills Discounted and purchased | 2,25,61,064 | 2,15,15,601 |
| Stamps, &c. | 32,109 | 32,083 |
| Dead Stock Rs. 6,53,735 Amt. applied in reduction 3,85,000 | 3,67,584 | 3,68,735 |
| Bullion | | |
| Cash Balances with Correspondents | 2,35,130 | 3,63,791 |
| Cash and Currency Notes | 81,92,607 | 76,26,461 |
| | Rs. 4,87,97,604 | 4,73,84,825 |

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

### GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 5th January, 1890.

*Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. | 29·906 |
| Temperature of the Air | 75·2 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 67·6 |
| Dew Point | 63·8 |
| Relative humidity of Air | ·683 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10). | 0·0 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m., next day) | 83·1 |
| Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.) | 67·8 |
| General Directions of Wind.* | ...N, NNE, ENE, E, WNW, NW, NNW. |
| Movement of wind in 24 hours* | 202 |

* From midnight to midnight.

DANDELION COFFEE, specially adapted fo the Dyspeptic and Bilious, Re. 1-4. PHILLIPS & Co., L Bombay and Poona.

# BOMBAY.

## TO-DAY.

H. E. the Governor's Levee, Secretariat, 4-30 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Polo on the Maidan.
Fisk Jubilee Singers, Framjee Institute, Farewell Performance, 9 p.m.
Switchback Railway.
Columbia Skating Rink, 5 to 7-30 p.m. and 8-30 to 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Mirzapore (s), from Aden ; Nuddea (s), Port Said ; and Scindia (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Hindoo (s), for Cutch Mandvi ; and Pemba (s), Persian Gulf.

POLO ON THE MAIDAN.—There will be a game to-day, sides to be made up on the ground.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Idaho entered the dock on Sunday and the s. s. Henzada left yesterday.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ended 28th December, 1889, shows a decrease of Rs. 61,025.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ended 28th December, 1889, shows an increase of Rs. 33,775.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The statement for the month of December 1889 is as follows :—Daily average attendance, 204·74 ; admissions, 2,254 ; prevailing diseases, fevers.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of December was 2,659 ; daily average, 85 ; total of new admissions, 1,277.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Basheer, s.s. Thames, and the s. s. Nuddea entered the dock on Sunday, and s. s. Lombardy yesterday ; the s. s. Imperatrix left it on Sunday and the s.s. Arabia yesterday.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND MUSIC BOOKS.—A large number of fine musical instruments of all sorts and music books will be sold off without reserve by auction, on Wednesday, the 8th inst., at 2 p.m., at Meadow Street, below Mr. N. M. Petit's office.

CLERK TO THE PARSEE CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.—Mr. Balvant Ramchunder Angal, B.A., LL.B., has been appointed to act as Judge's clerk at the High Court and Clerk to the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court during the absence of Mr. Lane.

CHIEF TRANSLATOR OF THE HIGH COURT.—The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Judges of the High Court have pensioned Mr. Ballajee Pandurung, Chief Translator and Interpreter of the High Court, and appointed Mr. Shamrao Bhasker from the 1st instant.

AMALGAMATION OF SOLICITOR'S FIRMS.—From the 1st inst., the firms of Messrs. Crawford and Buckland and Messrs. Burder and Bayley, Solicitors, have been amalgamated ; and the new firm is known by the name of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley.

THEFT AT ABDOOL RYMON STREET.—Mr. Framjee Rustomjee Wadia, residing at Grant Road, reports the theft of a wooden cash-box, containing two Government promissary notes for Rs. 100 each, two bank cheque books, and other valuable documents, from his carriage, while it was standing in front of a shop at Abdool Rymon Street, on Saturday evening last.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—A noted character named Peter Sam Samuel, against whom there appeared a register of five previous convictions, was yesterday brought up on remand and charged by Inspector Cobb at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. P. Ryan, with being found loitering at Clare Road, Byculla, on the night of the 30th ultimo, and failing to render a satisfactory account of himself, he being a reputed thief. He was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

DROWNED IN A WELL.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at 1st Carpenter Street, respecting the death of a woman named Jubbee, aged 18 years, the wife of a carpenter named Ramchunder. That morning she was seized with a fit which lasted for an hour. About noon she took her meals as usual, but shortly after that she was missed. Upon a search being made, her dead body was recovered from a well at the back of her house. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening at 6 o'clock :—

March ..... Biaritz ..... L. Brunet.
Overture ..... Zampa ..... Herold.
Grand Selection ... Faust up to date ... M. Lutz.
Valse ..... Greeting ..... E. Strauss.
Berceuse ..... G. Delbruck.
Polka ..... See Me Dance ..... E. Solomon.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PICKING POCKETS AT THE BHENDY BAZAAR.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court a noted character, named Kadur Nussir, against whom there appeared a register of fourteen previous convictions, was again charged by Inspector Dillon before Mr. Richardson, with picking the pocket of another while going along the Bhendy Bazaar road early on Sunday morning. The accused was arrested by a native policeman doing duty on that road, while in the act of committing the deed. Kadur Nussir, on admitting his guilt, and also his previous convictions, was convicted and sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

FERRELL'S COMEDY AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.—Mr. Ferrell and his comedy company leave Karachi to-day for this port, where, as already announced, the season will commence at the Novelty Theatre on Saturday next. As the company's stay in Bombay must be limited in consequence of prior arrangements made for Calcutta, Mr. Ferrell has decided not to produce any comedy longer than two nights, thus enabling him to give us as many of the novelties in his repertoire as possible. "The Arabian Nights," "The Don," and "Mamma" have been selected as the three first comedies, which will be produced in the order named. The box plan is now open at Soundy and Co.'s, where seats can be booked one week in advance.

THE FANCY BALL AT THE SKATING RINK.—The Fancy Dress Carnival at the Columbia Rink promises to be one of the greatest successes of the season. One dress-maker in Bombay has over sixty costumes in hand, and is working night and day to get them finished by Friday. Indeed, the whole of Bombay is being ransacked for costumes. Mr. Simmons informs us that over half of the seats are taken, and only a few are left, so that those desiring seats had better secure the[illegible] once. There will be a party from Government House present. The rink is to be re-decorated [illegible]een stuff. There will be a grand march of skaters at 10 o'clock and at 11 o'clock. Mr. [illegible] promises something new in the way of fancy skating and will finish by jumping over eight ordinary chairs at one time on a pair of skates. At 11-30 skates will be removed and dancing will be kept up until 12-30. The programme contains ten dances, and the music will be provided by a Volunteer Band and the Columbia Band. Two hundred costumes are now registered at the rink, and only a few names more will be received, so that those desiring to take part must register and secure tickets in advance, as no tickets will be sold at the doors. Every evening there will be grand march practice at the rink until Friday.

IT is announced that a competitive examination for seventeen appointments as surgeon in the Indian Medical Service, will be held in London on Feb. 10 next and following days. Intending competitors should send the required certificates so as to reach the Military Secretary not later than Jan. 27, 1890.

A MEMORIAL has been addressed to the Chancellor of the Exchequer by the Council of the East Indian Association, which urges the desirability of abolishing the silver duties, and of reforming the laws relating to hall-marking. The petitioners conclude :—"After the repeated memorials presented to the Chancellors of the Exchequer, to your predecessor, and to yourself since 1882, and the very full statement of the Earl of Northbrook on the 26th of July of this year, the Council does not consider it necessary to justify its petition at any length, and contents itself by calling attention to the answer of the Secretary of State for India made on the 26th of July of this year, that 'he was quite sure the Chancellor of the Exchequer was perfectly willing to remove this duty when he found himself able to do so, and that he trusted that the next year the Chancellor of the Exchequer would feel himself in a position to grant this much-needed relief."

## THE RETIRING VICAR-GENERAL OF DAMAUN.

SUNDAY last will remain a memorable day amongst the Catholics of the Diocese of Damaun when they fulfilled the grateful duty of showing their respect and affection to the Very Rev. Estanislau P. V. de Souza, their Vicar-General, on the occasion of his retirement from Bombay. The deep regret with which the severance of his connection with the Bombay Mission was viewed by the Catholic body at large has elicited warm enthusiasm, and every one came forward with alacrity to pay the tribute of homage to one about to depart from amongst them. At 10 o'clock a large number of the principal Catholics representing several parishes of the Diocese of Damaun assembled in the parochial hall of Mazagon Church, and offered him an address in terms highly eulogistic of his official career as they were an out-spoken expression of filial duty and sincere gratitude of the people who have been benefited by his prudent administration. A valuable chalice accompanied the address. It was followed by another address from the Society of N. S. de Piadade with a present of an excellent picture of the patroness of the above society with a massive frame bearing an appropriate inscription. Last of all was the address from the parishioners of the Dabul Church, which was read by Dr. Acacio da Gama, and was accompanied by a rich stole, which was braided with gold, and studded over with brilliant stones. The Vicar-General replied to each address separately, thanking them all for their kindness and generosity in giving him the grand demonstration, to deserve which he had done nothing besides his duty. Indeed the responsible duties attached to his post were too numerous and important to allow him sufficient leisure to carry on personal intercourse with his constituents, and cultivate the private friendship that he desired. He had fulfilled his duties with scrupulous conscientousness and to the best of his ability, and if he had not been thoroughly successful it was not his fault. He thanked them all for their addresses and souvenirs, and assured them that he would appreciate them more because of the source from which they proceeded than for their intrinsic value, although they were in themselves valuable, and take them with him as precious relics of his affectionate connection with the Catholics under his jurisdiction. Refreshments having been served the party retired after bidding him farewell. The Vicar-General left for Goa yesterday at noon.

On Sunday evening the Very Rev. A. M. Calejo, secretary to his Lordship the Bishop of Damaun, took charge of his new post as Vicar of the Church of N. S. de Gloria at Mazagon. The Church was crowded and among those present were the Rev. Vicars of Dabul and Mane, the Portuguese Consul, Dr. da Gama, Dr. Rozario, Messrs. J. V. de Quadros, L. Mascarenhas, &c. The new Vicar on entering the church handed over the diploma of his nomination which was read by the retiring Vicar-General, and explained to the people. After the usual ceremonies the service was concluded with the benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. The new Vicar, on coming out of the Church, received congratulations from the several gentlemen who were present.

## HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 7.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

285-89—Ardesir, H & D—Amichand Panalal vs Ganeshlal Sabhagmul—Pestonjee and R—Part heard.
373-89—Payne, G and S—Hassambhoy Bundallybhoy vs Khulfan Hoosein and others.
76-88—Balk and D—For pauper—Balaram Bappoo vs Settbai and others.
331-89—Thakurdas, D and C—Marwady Jaleeram Ramchunder vs Vulubdas Kulidas and another—Jefferson, B, D and K.
400-89—Mansuklal, D and J—Bai Maneck and another vs Vulubdas Goverdhundas—Little, S F and N.
222-89—Chitnis, M and M—Moreshwar Nanabhoy and another vs Thucker Vulubdas Luckmidas and another—Chalk, W and S.
230-89—Hore, C and B—Hunsraj Soorji vs Meghbai and another.
404-89—Little, S F and N—Govind Gungadhur vs C A Turner and others—Roughton and B.
302-89—Little, S F and N—The Trustrees of the Port of Bombay vs C A Turner and others—Crawford and B.
428-89—Burder and B—Adam Rosen vs Tyab Khan and others—Roughton and B.
431-89—Roughton and B—G W Roughton and another vs Rahimtoola Noormahomed—Thakurdas, D and C.
437-89—Mirza, H K—Haji Mahomed Roza vs Hormusji Maneckji Dadachanji and another—Nanu and H.
155-89—D S Garud—Jeykore vs Nanabhoy Anoopram and others—M E and H, M D and J, and P G and S.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice SCOTT.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

132-89—Tyabjee and D—Laiji Doongersey and another vs Mahomed Ismail Muckba—Nanu and H—Part heard.
93-89—Jefferson, B D, and K—Rustonji Dosabhoy Settna vs The B B and C I Ry Co—Burder and B.
430-89—Payne, G and S—Natha Kerra and others vs Thaker Jumnadas Vussonjee P—Hore, C and B.
480-89—Thakoredas, D and C—Rahimtulla Noor Mahomed vs Nusserwanjee Ardasir Wadia—Wadia and G.
397-89—Little, S, F and N—Kaikhushroo Framjee M and others vs Dinsha Nowrojee Bode and others—Mansuklal, D and J.
552-88—Chitnis, M and M—Francis Jao Patel vs Appolonia and another—Chalk, W and S.
444-89—In person—Anundjee Khetsey vs Pudmabai and others—Craigie, L and O.
303-89—Payne, G and S—R P Nixon and others vs Rutnajee Sewjee and others—Chalk, W and S.
520-89—In person a pauper—Tribhowandas Narronjee vs Bai Gomti and others—Mansuklal, D and J.
321-88—Nanu and H—Deepchand Nihalchand and others vs Motichand Harakchand—Payne, G and S.
483-89—E Wilkin—Ganeshdas Chaitundas vs Jooormul Samirmul—Burder and B.
193-88—Maofarlane, E and H—Amirudin bin Kootboodin vs Nacoda Mahomed Ally Rogay and others—Tyabjee and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

547-89—Crawford, and B—Wazji Koreji vs Jan Mahomed Cassum and another—Part heard.
447-89—Roughton and B—Fuzul bin Abdulla vs Yusub bin Ebrahim and others.
490-89—Nanu and H—Mahomedally Moolla Dosunji and another vs Kikabhoy Habibulla and another.
575-89—Hore, C and B—Govindram Girdharidas vs Saruswatibai.
589-89—Little, S F and N—Damodhar Callianji vs The Indian Flour Mill and Mfg Co.
593-83—Wadia and G—Haji Adam Haji Abdool Latiff vs Mohedin Abdul Rahman and another—Payne, G and S.
617-89—In person—Harishunker Damodher vs Toolsiram Rukhmaji
628-89—Little, S F and N—G Salmon and others vs Murjamul Oonkurmul—M H Khan
645-89—Janardhen G—Damji Kheraj vs Dewji Ramji Mali.
656-89—Payne, G and S—Moolji Dhurumsi vs Pallonji Sorabji—Roughton and B.
674-89—In person—Jaitha Bhima and others vs Camatee Sayanna Sayaboo Dhurmaji—M H Khan
681-89—Munsuklal, D and J—Devkavahoo and another vs Joshi Bhimji Harriram
682-89—Roughton and B—Allarakhia Joosub vs Essa Haji Tyab.
Postponed Long Causes.
536-89—Shamrao, P—for pauper—Soware vs Dewji Siva Thakoor—Nanu and H
450-89—Hore, C, and B—Haji Abdul Rahiman Haji Allarukhia vs Haji Noormahomed Haji Tarmahomed
101-88—Payne, G, and S—for pauper—Shaik Enoos vs Mahomed Hoosein and another—T A Bland.
212-89—Mansuklal, D, and J—The Hon'ble F L Latham vs Gangji Akhi—Hore, C and P.

POKER has received a terrible blow in Missouri. Colonel Rickey, Colonel Prather, and Colonel Elliott sat down to a game at the Planter House. Luck was against Colonel Elliott, who lost all his cash on hand and £220 lent him by Colonel Prather. Thus far all was well ; but, to the consternation of all pokerdom, Colonel Elliott, who is a bank president, has repudiated the obligation and pleads the Gambling Act, and Colonel Rickey, to whom the debt has been assigned, has carried the transaction into Court. If there is to be no honour among poker players, the game is dead.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Barque Charon Wattana, 656 tons, Captain G Peterson, cleared yesterday for Singapore and Bangkook with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s s Scindia, 2,030 tons, Captain F Harrington, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Colombo with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Nuddea, 1,932 tons, Captain Stafford, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Port Louis, with a cargo of sugar, and the following passengers :—Professor and Mrs Bastian, 2 daughters and ayah, and Mr. Aristide Stephant, and 22 deck passengers.

### VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JANUARY 6.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | Sheds | Company or Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. Cy of Dublin | 2150 | Swan | A | Sir C Forbes & Co. |
| „ Clan Macdonald | 1716 | Rule | B | Finlay Muir & Co. |
| „ Kt of St John | 2218 | Bevis | C | K Nixon & Co. |
| „ Deccan | 2022 | Bray | E | Hajee C. Joosub. |
| „ Durham | 2130 | Mathews | L | J Mackintosh & Co. |
| „ Sullanut | 2414 | Webber | N | H A L Saladina. |
| „ Labourdonnais | 1274 | Sibillet | O | M Maritimes Co. |
| „ Idaho | 2401 | Brotherton | P | F Muir & Co. |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| | | | No. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. Britannia | 1991 | Brown | 2 | W & A Graham & Co |
| „ Po | 1934 | Anfossi | 3 | F Bozzoni. |
| „ Bisagno | 1499 | Valle | 4 | F. Bozzoni. |
| „ Elektra | 209 | Lussich | 8 | A-H Lloyd's S N Co. |
| „ Basheer | 539 | Simpson | 9 | M Medcalf. |
| „ Europa | 1413 | Jones | 12 | K Nixon & Co. |
| „ Aston Hall | 2251 | Fowler | 13 | E. Bates & Co. |
| „ Kt. Errant | 2240 | Mathews | 16 | K. Nixon & Co. |

### ARRIVALS.

| Jan. | Vessel. | Commander | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | Mirzapore (s) | Harvey | Aden, Dec 31. |
| | Nuddea (s) | Stafford | Port Said, Dec 24. |
| | Scindia (s) | Harrington | Calcutta, Dec 23. |

### DEPARTURES.

| Jan. | Vessel. | Commander | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | Hindoo (s) | Baker | Cutch Mandvi, &c. |
| | Pemba (s) | Gimblett | Persian Gulf. |

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday
Steamer Basheer, for Marmazoke, &c.
„ Karaola, for K. Coast and Karachi.
„ Sirdhana, for Rangoon and Moulmein.
„ Ehrenfels, for Hamburg and Bremen.
„ Simla, for Coast and Calcutta.
„ Thames, for London, &c.

The barque Charon Wattana, Captain Peterson, cleared yesterday for Singapore and Bangkock.

### CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.
Jan.
2 Nowahera s ..... Liddiard ..... Bombay, Dec 25.
Glenfinlas bq ..... Davis ..... New York, Sept 4.
DEPARTURE.
Jan. 2.—Steamer Chanda.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 4.

Casinent, 2nd Lt, Bo, Dur. L I, on leave, from Poona.

JANUARY 5.

Milward, Lieut, Bo, Lanc. Fusl, on duty, from Ahmednagar.

JANUARY 6.

Beale, Lieut, Bo, 5th Bo, L I, on subsidiary leave, from Baroda.
Beale, 2nd Lieut, Bo, 5th Bo. L I, on duty, from Baroda.
Beresford, Lieut, Ms, 3rd Siks, to rejoin Regt, from England,
Cates, Dy-Surgeon Genl, Bo, I M S, from Inspection duty, from Aden.
Blancard, Surgn, Madras, I M S, from sick leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 4.

Hatcher, Capt, Bo, D A A Genl; for Muskty, on duty, to Aden.

JANUARY 5.

Harold, 2nd Lieut, Bo, 1st Worc, Regt, to join, to Quetta.

JANUARY 6.

East, Major Genl, Ms, from leave, to Secunderabad.

JANUARY 7.

Blancard, Surg, Ms, I M S, to join, on duty, to Madras.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS
By Major G. W. Roughton, Commanding
Bombay Vol. Artillery.

For the week commencing 6th January 1890.

1. The following drills will take place this week :—
Tuesday, 7th, and Friday, 10th, 7 a.m.—Gun-drill in the Arsenal Compound.
Friday, 10th, 6-30 p. m.—Squad-drill at Head-quarters. Recruits and proficiency class are particularly requested to attend these drills.
2. The Proficiency class will meet at Head-quarters on Wednesday evening at 6-30.
3. There will be practice with the "Nolan Range Finder" on the Oval, at 7 a.m. on Wednesday.
4. The Signalling Class will meet on the Oval at 7 a.m. on Tuesday and Saturday.
5. There will be class-firing on the Coorla Range on Tuesday and Friday mornings. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (local time). An Instructor will

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

NOW READY—MACLEAN'S GUIDE for 1890.—Containing valuable information for Visitors and Residents cloth bound.—Price Re. 5.—Postage 4 annas. *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Buildings Fort, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wathar, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Burjorjee Pereshaw, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

KIDD AND SHADBOLT'S" WHISKEY as supplied to the Clubs. A fresh shipment just received by PHIPSON & Co., Bombay Agents.

TOBACCO.—Havelock's and Tennant's, in STICKS of 4s and 6s to a lb. in Bond or, Retail for sale. Trial orders solicited.—IRANI HORMAZ SHERIAR, Cigar and Tobacco Merchant, No. 3, Rangari Mohla, opposite Crawford Market, Bombay.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS! Just arrived from China and Japan an entirely new Stock of NOVELTIES of Artistic design and finish.—EBRAHIM ADAMALLY, China Bazaar, Meadow Street, Fort Bombay.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—NOW OPEN at LANOWLI, the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent tables. Good view and westerly breeze. Under European management.

WANTED.—A SENIOR TEACHER for a High School in Bombay. Apply to "HEADMASTER," care of this paper.

COME and SEE our New Parasols of Latest Style, also Hand Bags, Plush, Wall Brackets, Fairy Lights, Fancy Inks, Presents &c. at Cheap Prices. SHROFF BROTHERS.

COLONEL MELLISS, says.—He was much pleased with the arrangements. Everything was very clean and good, and the Table Excellent. Colonel Melliss will strongly recommend this Hotel to his friends.

SUPERIOR CEYLON TEA—Rose Pekoe Flowery Orange Pekoe and Pekoe at Rs. 1-3, 1-4, 1 and annas. 14 per lb. respectively. These teas are highly appreciated by these who try them. DANRA and Co., Tea Merchants 33, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

MOTIVALA'S TOOTH POWDER,—An elegant Dentifrice which whilst making the teeth pearly white, sound and beautiful, strengthens the gums, and removes inflammation and pain. It prevents the formation of tartar, stops decay and bleeding, and removes discoloration, and bad an unpleasant odors. Price per ounce phial 4 annas. For certificates see handbills which can be had of S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

REQUIRED, for Survey and Settlement Department in the Meywar State, Measurers on Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per month; must understand Cross Staff thoroughly. Apply SETTLEMENT OFFICER, Meywar, Camp Neemuch.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P.," care of this office.

PANCHGANI HIGH SCHOOL—RE-OPENS, January 16th. Applications for Boarders to be made to the Revd. E. S. BURGESS, PANCHGANI.

TO LET LARGE ROOMS WITH BATH-room and small Verandah Westerly breeze. Apply to ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE, Albert Building.

MATHERAN, RUGBY HOTEL.—Nearest to Gymkhana. Church and several points. ROOMS bright and airy. TERMS more favourable than other places.

PATENT SELF DIGESTIVE BREAD, can be had to order, at PEARSE'S, Church Gate Street.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Ba liwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillip and Co., at Re. 1 each.

SKATING RINK CARNIVAL.—Fancy Dresses can be had on hire from Mrs. Norville, Theatrical, Agent care of Soundy and Co. Ld.

FOR SALE, 364 LOOMS, in good working order. For particulars apply to the Manager Alexandra Mill, Chinchpoogly.

FLOUR MILLS, Grain Crushers, Soda-Water Machines, &c., of various capacities for hand, cattle or steam power.—GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

A well FITTED STEAM LAUNCH on HIRE. Suitable for Pic Nics, &c., at moderate fare. Apply o NANABHOY BOMANSHAW MARSHALL, at Moodee Bazaar, Mandvee.

BROWN HIDE COURIER BAGS, lined Red, Room inside Pocket, outside Pocket with Flap, Shoulder Straps and Good Nickel Locks, Rs. 13-8, 14-8, and 15-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

A COMFORTABLE HOME with liberty will be provided for old or broken-down well-bred Mares with no hereditary unsoundness. They will be bred from. Apply to BREEDER, care of this paper.

JUST RECEIVED a large Supply of MUSICAL BOXES playing Native Tunes, with 1, 2, and 3 Springs and with Dancing Girls, &c., Rs. 80, 100, 150 250, 400 to Rs. 1,000. STEFFENAUER & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A pair of coupled Horizontal High-pressure Condensing ENGINES. Makers, Hick, Hargreaves and Co. Also Four Lancashire Steam Boilers. All in good order and can be seen at full work at the Goosery Cotton Mills, Calcutta.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KEITAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

HANDSOME, HANDY, and STRONG WALKING STICKS of RICHEST quality MALACCA canes with handsomely carved SILVER MOUNTINGS. Prices, Rs. 5 to Rs. 12.—JEHANGIR CURSETJEE COWASJEE. Watchmaker and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

SILVER. Presentation Cups and Goblets, Silver presentation Caskets, Silver Tea and Coffee Sets, silver Mugs for children, and All kinds of Silver Ware for the Table, or Ornamentation, on view in immense variety at Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., Silversmiths, Bombay and Poona.

"DEANE" DIRECT ACTING STEAM PUMPS for raising from 200 to 8,000 gallons of Water per hour, and feeding Boilers up to 600 H. P., VERTICAL BOILERS 3 to 8 H. P., in stock. F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent, Pulsometer Engineering Co., Marine Street, Bombay.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST.

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

FOR SALE,

BEST WHITNEY BLANKETS,

GUARANTEED PURE WOOL,

In White or Scarlet, and in various sizes.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., Ld.,

GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS

AND BILLIARD-TABLE MAKERS.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,

SURGEON DENTIST.

(TWELVE YEARS WITH THE LATE

MR. E. M. WALTON.)

27, MEDOW STREET,

OPPOSITE NEUBERG & Co.

*NOTICE.*

*VISITORS BOOKS, of H.E. the GOVERNOR and LADY REAY will be placed daily (except on Sundays) at the NEW SECRETARIAT as well as at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MALABAR POINT between 10 a.m. and 6 p.m.*

*"By Order,"*

*A. W. FORBES., Captain*

*A-D. C. in Waiting*

*Government House, Malabar Point, 3rd January*, 1890.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash, Rs. 720.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.

Or 24 do. do. „ 36.

The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash, Rs. 780.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.

Or 24 do. do. „ 38.

Zinc-lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited,

Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs.

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.

AUTHORISED.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY

No 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated-ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany Grand Square pianoforte, by John Broadwood and Sons, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, rich Brussels velvet and Persian carpets, handsome hanging and table kerosine lamps, large size Madras cane matting, a splendid collection of very valuable and old pictures, Japanese arms &c. shields, swords, guns, linen &c., &c., the property of the late Mr. W. J. BEST, Exchange Broker.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

Also the property of gentleman :—

Rifle by Greener of B central fire.

Gun and rifle combined D B central fire by Wilkinson.

N.B.—The pictures and plants will be sold on THURSDAY the 9th instant at 7-30 a.m.

AUCTION SALE OF TUTICORIN COTTON (S W D)

On THURSDAY, the 9th inst, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Gun Powder Bunder, Mazagon, by order of the agent of the Asiatic Steam Navigation Co, Ld., Bombay, as arrived by their Marine Surveyors, and on account and risk of the concerned, the following bales of Tuticorin cotton shipped by Messrs. Darby and Butler, of Tuticorin, per the s. s. Nurjahan, voyage 28, for transhipment at Bombay for Liverpool.

Tiny D B & Co—25 bales cotton.
Tiny D B & Co—168—11 „ „
Tiny D B & Co—171—43 „ „
Tiny D B & Co—172—39 „ „
Tiny D B & Co—173—25 „ „
Damaged by salt water when in process of being transhipped. Each bale weighs about 500 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

On TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNET and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Khetsey Dewjee, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Jamnadass Vussonji Purshotam. All the gold and silver ornaments, joys, jewels and ornaments, and jewels set with diamonds and precious stones, belonging to the estate of Thacker Vussonjee urshotam which are estimated to be of the value of Rs. 75,000 or thereabouts, and also Government paper belonging to the estate of the said Testator, estimated to be of the value of Rs. 9,000 or thereabout deposited with the Bank of Bombay for safe custody.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT "KING LANE" or "HOLI CHUCKLA."

On THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Mr. Khetsey Dewjee, and on account and risk of the mortgagee Jamnadas Vussonjee Purshotam the following valuable landed property.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate at "King Lane" or Holi Chuckla within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 186 3-9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows :—On towards the North by a public passage, on or towards the south by the said "King Lane" on or towards the East by the house of Dewjee Gungadher, and on or towards the West by the house of Naratam, and assessed in the Book of the Collector of land revenue under old No. 5570 and new No. 478 old survey No. 8838 and new survey No. C. 11-69 and by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 2593, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Jamnadass Vussonjee Purshotam and Javerow.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 8 VERY VALUABLE VACANT PLOTS OF GROUND AT PAREL ROAD, OPPOSITE THE VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, AND NEXT TO THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

Under instructions, from the administratrix of the estate of the late Mr. Sorabjee Jeejeebhoy, deceased Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY the 18 h inst at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following 8 plots of ground suitable for building purposes :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lot No. 1—1,527 | square yds. | Lot No. 6—1,401 | square yds |
| „ 2—1,460 | „ | „ 7—1,496 | „ |
| „ 3—1,539 | „ | „ 8—1,870 | „ |
| „ 4—1,910 | „ | | |
| „ 5—1,477 | „ | | |

For further particulars, conditions of sale, and plan apply to the undersigned.

The above land will be first put up in one lot; and, if not sold, then it will be put up in separate lots,

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, January 7, 1890.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF MILL STORES, HARDWARE, MACHINERY, SHIP-CHANDLERS' GOODS, &c.

Under instructions from The Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Company, Limited, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 7th January 1890, at 12 o'clock noon, (and on the subsequent days until all lots are sold) at No. 3 Apollo Street Fort, (in the Building in the lane of the old English Hotel).

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY the 14th instant, at 11 a.m., at the Erskine Road, New Mutton Market (Null Bazaar), the right of occupancy of the New Mutton stalls from No. 1 to 13, from January to March 1890. Each stall will be put up separately, and such sale will be subject to the confirmation of the Municipal Commissioner.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer; the amount of each offer must be paid over to the Superintendent of Markets, as each stall is knocked down to the bidder whose offer is the highest.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, January 7, 1890.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO. 41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

BONA FIDE

AUCTION SALE OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, SHOP'S FITTINGS, &c.

HIGH COURT, O. O. C. I. SUIT No. 399 of 1889.

PRANJEEVANDASS SAMULDAS and others..Plaintiffs

*vs.*

RAMCHANDER NUROTUM and others.....Defendant.

By direction of the Receiver appointed in the above suit Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., will sell by Public Auction in the shop in Medow Street, below Mr. N. Petit's office on Wednesday the 8th day of January 1890, sale to commence at 2 p.m.

The same consisting of Brass and Reed Instruments, such as cornets, clarionets, saxhorns, euphoniums, trumpets, bombardon, circular bass, flutes, and piccolo flutes, bagpipes, herophons and tunes, aristonettes, accordions, violins and bows, guitars, musical boxes, flutes celestial voice, bugles infantry, automaton organs, old pianos, shop furniture, show cupboards and cases, also a large number of Music Books.

On account and at the risk of whom it may concern

1 Chubb's fireproof safe, double door, size 55 by 29 by 25 inches, copying press, office furniture, &c.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, January 7, 1890.


## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 6.

THE telegraphic news regarding finance and produce chronicled in our report under Saturday evening's date, is the latest to hand through Reuter, and we have now only local items to note.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public Deposits at Head Office. | Dec. Rs. | 18,49,380 |
| „ „ Branches | Inc. „ | 4,03,028 |
| Other Deposits | Inc. „ | 2,45,624 |
| Government Securities | Dec. „ | 61,625 |
| Loans | Inc „ | 2,51,653 |
| Bills Discounted | Dec. „ | 10,48,463 |
| Cash with other Banks | Inc. „ | 1,28,661 |
| Cash and Currency Notes | Dec. „ | 5,66,146 |

Although Banks have been taking money at 7½ to 8 per cent. and accommodation is less easily obtainable in the outside market generally, it was not expected that trade withdrawals and other provision against the closing of the usual sources of supply during the late holiday season having ceased, the Presidency Bank's weekly statement would disclose much further decrease in the Cash Balance. The figures which we give above show that it had fallen off since the previous Saturday by over 5½ lakhs, making it stand at some 76½ lakhs; but it appears that even this inconsiderable decrease was not due to any expansion of the trade demand, but to Government withdrawals; for though Loans had increased by 2½ lakhs, Private Deposits had become greater to about the same extent, while there had been a considerable diminution in Bills discounted, the net result, as far as trade requirements are concerned, being a falling off of about 10½ lakhs.

COTTON has been steady in tone, and a considerable business has transpired, some 5,000 bales of ready stuff having changed hands on the basis of previous rates. The bulk of the business has been in Bengals, at Rs. 181-98; and Julgaum, at Rs. 20½-8; but a few hundred bales of Kutchgaum were also taken at Rs. 196-7; and a little Akola, at Rs. 212; and old Akola, at Rs. 195. Some contracts in "Fine" Broach for March delivery were also reported, at Rs. 242-3 per candy.

There being nothing of fresh interest to note in the telegraphic weather and crop reports issued to-day regarding the harvesting of the Bengal and Oomraotie crops, the weather in those circles being bright and seasonable, attention is now more particularly turned to Broach and Dhollera at the next growths to come forward. In the former circle the weather continued favourable, the flowering of the plants was advanced, and the bolls were rapidly ripening in some parts, the crop looking healthy; while at Wadwan in the Dhollera circle, the bolls were ripening rapidly on the plants, arrivals were expected early, and the crop is pronounced excellent; at Veerumgaum picking had partially begun in suitable weather; and at Bhownuggur the Cotton was already arriving in small quantities.

WHEAT.—There has been rather less firmness in this market to-day, though business has again been upon a considerable scale; but the tone is steady, and we report no quotable change in prices in any description.

SEEDS.—Only a moderate business has transpired, demand from shippers being slack at current quotations, and we call the market quiet, though dealers name previous rates all round. The Linseed crop is reported by wire to be doing badly in the Dhulia district, though flourishing at Khangaum and Julgaum.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | 7,765 | bales. |
| Wheat | 13,567 | cwts. |
| Linseed | 1,852 | „ |
| Rapeseed | 2,378 | „ |
| Gingelly | 6,578 | „ |
| Ground Nuts | 5,793 | „ |

FREIGHTS are steady. Business has been done for Hull, February shipment, at 20s. 9d. for Wheat; and for the same cargo for Liverpool, January shipment, at 19s. 6d. For this month's shipment to Marseilles, Seeds have been taken at 19s. 3d., and for Genoa at 20s. 6d. Wheat and Seeds, for March shipment to Havre, have been booked at 21s. 3d. per ton.

EXCHANGE has been steady all day, and although business has been restricted, the market closed with a firmer feeling, money being scarce and Banks anxious to sell for ready remittance. 1s. 5d. for Telegraphic has been available, but has been taken advantage of to a very limited extent. We quote :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on demand | 1s. 5 1-32d. | per rupee. |
| Do. Telegraphic | 1s. 4 31-32d. to 1s. 5d. | „ |
| Do. 3 months' sight | 1s. 5 5-32d. | „ |
| Credits do. | 1s. 5¼d. | „ |
| Francs do. | 1·81½ | „ |

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The January settlement has taken place amid a good deal of movement in rates. Opening at 96⅜ for cash, and 97 1-16 for the February account (Calcutta having been wired at 97), the rate for Fours for money declined to 96⅛, and advanced to 97 3-16 for the February settlement, moving up thereafter to 97 1-16 for cash, and to 97⅛ for February, but eventually closing at 96⅞, and 97¼ buyers, respectively. 102 nominal is now the quotation for 4½ per cent. Paper.

SHARES.—There is next to nothing doing in the general market, and rates are generally unchanged. In Mill scrip the downward movement continues, and we have this evening to report a decline of Rs. 25 in British National; of Rs. 10 in Star of India; and of Rs. 5 each in Alliance, Empress, Manockji Petit, Oriental, Queen and Ripon, at our quotations. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 8¾ higher at Rs. 930.

## TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JANUARY 6.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Cable Trinidad-Demerara interrupted. Telegrams for British Guiana will be forwarded by special boat.

## FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p m. of the 6th Jan. 1890.

| Via. | Latest Dates. D. | H. | M. | Time occupied in transmission.* Hours. | Minutes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey | 6 | 4 | 51 | 2 | 41 |
| eheran | 6 | 7 | 4 | ... | 26 |
| uez | 6 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 13 |

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. 6th Jan. 1890.

| | Maximum Time. H. | M. | Minimum Time. H. | M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| From Calcutta | 2 | 15 | ... | 2 |
| „ Kurrachee | ... | 17 | ... | 4 |
| „ Madras | ... | 24 | ... | 1 |

## THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, JAN. 5.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 p.m. | 72·0 |

MONDAY, JAN. 6.

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 a.m. | 68·4 |
| 10 a.m. | 74·7 |
| 2 p.m. | 82·1 |
| 4 p.m. | 81·0 |

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

ATKINSON—Dec 9, at Abbey Hill, Kenilworth, wife of R P Atkinson, P W D, N-W Provinces, India, of a daughter.

BURTON—Dec 9, at Prospect House, Crowborough, Sussex, wife of Capt C W W Burton, 8th Regt M I, of a son (still-born).

DEANE—Dec 14, at Eaton-road, Hove, Brighton, wife of Capt H A Deane, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner Hoti Mardan, Punjab, India, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

SHERLOCK—PLATTS—Dec 11, at Oxford, at the Church of SS Philip and James, Henry A G Sherlock, Assoc Mem. Inst of Civil Engineers, son of late James Sherlock, M D, of Powick, Worcester, to Alice Mary, daughter of Jo n T Platts, M A, Teacher of Persian at the Univ of Oxford and late H M's Inspector of Schools, Northern Circle, Central Provinces, India.

TAURINES—CONROY—Sept 25, 1889, at the Westminster's Registrar's Office, London, Eugene Auguste Taurines, Photographer, Bombay, to Adelaide Mary Ravesia Conroy.

DEATHS.

CLIFTON-DICCONSON—Dec 8, at Wrightongton Hall, Capt W Clifton-Diconson, Bengal Retired, aged 63.

LOCH—Dec 14, at Rose Bank, Lugwardine, Hereford, Charles Ansell Lushington, son of W W Loch, Bombay Civil Service, aged 12.

PIFFARD—Oct 20, at New Westminster, British Columbia, Lawrence Grahame W Piffard, son of late Charles Piffard, Barrister-at-law, Calcutta, aged 24.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

FITZMAURICE—COOKE—January 2, at St. Paul's Church, Poona, by the Rev. G. H. Lewis, John D S. Fitzmaurice, Civil Service of India, to Emily Grace Ellen, eldest daughter of S. Cooke, Esq., Bombay Educational Department.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MAHER—December 31, at Calcutta, the wife of W P Maher, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

FINNIMORE—JONES—January 1, at the Garrison Church, Berhampur, by the Rev Aug Wm Atkinson, M A, Benjamin Kington Finnimore, P W D, Bengal, only son of the late Major B K Finnimore, R A, to Ethel, eldest daughter of Q V Jones, Esq. of Berhampur.

DEATHS.

ALDRIDGE—January 1, at Loodiana, of pneumonia from measles, Evelina (Eva) Ann Walters, the affectionate and dearly loved daughter of Samuel Thomas and Charlotte Cordelia Aldridge, aged 12 years, 5 months and 18 days.

FAICHNEY—January 2, at Calcutta, John William Faichney, of the I G S N Company's steamer Indra, aged 38 years.


# The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1890.


THE report of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces for the year 1888-9 tells of little more than of the doings of a vigilant administration which is careful to inform itself at all points of the condition and the wants of the people committed to its charge, and which misses no opportunity of introducing improvements upon lines carefully thought out. Mr. Mackenzie tells the plain unvarnished story of the year's work in a way which will gain him credit not so much for being a brilliant writer of reports as for being an administrator fully in touch with all that is going on around him. His last cold weather tour supplies an instance of this. A Chief Commissioner who will travel through his province, purposely dispensing with the company of secretaries and district and divisional officers, is certainly one who wishes to see things for himself, and we can well believe him when he says that his object was to gain a more intimate knowledge of the people by direct personal intercourse. We wish to raise no debateable question connected with the Congress and suggestions for the establishment of representative institutions in India. But we put it with some confidence that an official of Mr. Mackenzie's kind, who thus keeps himself in touch with the people entrusted to him, is a living contradiction to what we heard the other day as to the opposition of interest between the governing classes and the governed, and that the most eloquent of Congress delegates could not better represent the real wants of the people to Government than he. Recent discussions in Bombay have, indeed, invested with an unlooked for interest much in the report before us which would at another time have made fewer claims upon public attention. Disparagement for political purposes of the working and mechanism of agencies of local self-government is now, it seems, to become fashionable amongst the very classes to whom at one time they seemed to offer convenient avenues to public life. In the Central Provinces it is therefore appropriate to notice that both the districtand local boards, as well as the municipalities, appear to be working smoothly. There is no lack of trust in them evinced in Mr. Mackenzie's account of their proceedings last year. The district officers, he tells us, have very generally acknowledged the assistance which these bodies have given in various branches of local administration. "In such matters," the Chief Commissioner frankly confesses, "the local knowledge, influence, and experience of the Board members is invaluable," and the only noteworthy interference with them which took place last year was when it was ordered that the proceedings and correspondence should be conducted in the vernacular instead of in English. The reason for this was that the District Boards had shown a tendency to assume to themselves control over matters rightly appertaining to the subordinate local boards, the members of which, being for the most part ignorant of English, were often left at a disadvantage on that account.

As to the municipalities, Mr. Eardley Norton, who thinks the fact that Government has power to abolish one of these bodies for cause shown unfits them for the task of electing to Provincial Councils, would welcome the unexplained announcement that one of the 58 municipalities in the Central Provinces was abolished last year. It would have been well if the reasons for this act of the central authority had been set out. It is to be noted, however, in answer to much that has been said as to the dependence of municipal committeemen on Government, that out of 638 members of the Central Provinces Municipalities, while only twenty-four were *ex-officio* and 154 were nominated, no fewer than 460 were elected. Thus, while the elective principle has been somewhat diluted by official nomination, elected members of these municipalities preponderate over the others in a proportion not far short of three to one. In the Central Provinces, as elsewhere, Government have shown concern as to the manner in which the municipalities levied the octroi duties in their respective towns. There is always the danger lest these should in practice become transit duties and hindrances to trade. An irregular working, through indifference or design, of the rules for refund on goods passing out of a town upon which octroi has been paid on entrance, will automatically convert octroi into a transit due, and this is a feature of municipal finance which Government, whose policy on this subject has long been fixed, are bound to watch with jealousy. They have shown a carefulness for small things in this regard by reducing the minimum refund to four annas, so that the meshes of the municipal net have been made as small as they can well be. We observe here and there a tendency on the part of Government to substitute where it is possible a house-tax for octroi, but there is no evidence of an undue desire to disregard local preferences and convenience in this repect. Meanwhile the functions of the Central Provinces Municipalities are becoming gradually more extensive. Schools are being placed under their control in increasing numbers, but it is as yet too soon to say how far this has tended to the advantage of education. Conservancy supervision, hitherto in the hands of the police, has now become in many places a municipal task, the committees themselves having asked for the transfer. Mr. Mackenzie, who never misses an opportunity of commending the municipalities when they do good work, puts this upon record as a gratifying proof of the interest which is beginning to be taken in sanitary reform by the local bodies. The Central Provinces, like the Bombay Presidency, have recently been the subject of sanitary legislation. In their case, however, legislation has been somewhat more closely along the lines of existing village organization than in the Bombay Bill. Notwithstanding the pains at which the Central Provinces Administration have been to get an Act passed, they have so much of appreciation of the potential utility of the village system for sanitary purposes that an amendment of the rules under the Land Revenue Act has been resorted to in order to stimulate the action of the village headmen in enforcing sanitary rules. The Bombay Village Sanitation Bill is passed, but it is still believed that our patels might have been likewise stimulated to become preachers of the Gospel of Hygeia if Government had been content to use powers already to their hand.

The Public Works policy of the Central Provinces administration last year was noteworthy chiefly on account of the formulating of a district road scheme which promises to considerably improve the communications of the country, and at the same time to afford famine relief works in a time of emergency. In past famines the distance of the greater relief works from the homes of the people in need of relief often made the efforts of Government abortive. We are told, however, that by this scheme work will be available close to their homes for the people, before they have become weakened by want of sufficient food, and they will be in a position to support themselves whilst the scarcity continues. This, of course, is nothing more or less than the Famine Code of each administration insists upon; but it is well to know that the Central Provinces authorities have been alive to their duty in this respect. A decidedly practical character has been impressed upon public education under Mr. Mackenzie's rule. The Chief Commissioner, indeed, makes the daring suggestion that "the maintenance and development of communication between town and town is a civilizing agency more potent even than school primers." The observation prepares us for learning that technical instruction has been taken under the especial care of Government, who have not been above establishing carpentry classes, which they think will destroy that cheap contempt for handwork which a purely literary education is apt to encourage. That the Government have in this matter had a definite and intelligible principle in view is evident from the remark that "for the Mahratta Brahmin of the Central Provinces the system supplies precisely the corrective which his natural tendencies require." It is in pursuance of the same principle that special pains have been taken to encourage the teaching of physical science apparently in an unpretentious way, for the *modus operandi* has been to depute a number of itinerant instructors to visit selected centres, at which teachers from the surrounding middle schools have attended. When all that has from time to time been said concerning the mineral wealth of the Central Provinces has been realized, it will be better to have a race of young men versed in physical science and in the use of their hands, than so many thousand budding vakils and graduates; and Mr. Mackenzie's educational policy, which has not escaped criticism, will then meet with its justification.

SIR WILLIAM HOULDSWORTH, in a letter to the *Manchester Guardian*, takes exception to some observations that were made in the *Bombay Gazette* six weeks ago, to the address of the Lancashire bi-metallists. Our contention was that in making it appear that they advocated bi-metallism in order to enable them to compete with Bombay yarn spinners in China and in India, the bi-metallists in Lancashire were bringing their propaganda under the imputation of being a Protectionist movement. Mr. Chaplin, when he advocated bi-metallism for the benefit of the English farmers, could not conceal his desire to see British farmers removed from the pressure of Indian competition, and he, too, invited the same caution. As a matter of fact we pointed out this feature in the presentation of the case many months ago, and were not surprised therefore when Mr. Gladstone, some time in the autumn, summarily condemned the movement as a new form of Protection. Sir William Houldsworth, however, thinks that he and his friends are well able to take care of themselves. That may be so, for there are some very able men amongst them. Nevertheless, if he and they are not above receiving advice from a distance, we should recommend them to avoid in future controversy the dangerous method of begging the question. After quoting our argument, which he is good enough to characterise as extraordinary, Sir William Houldsworth exclaims: "How an effort to be delivered from the evils of Protection can be construed into a desire for Protection I am at a loss to comprehend." The only observation that this [illegible] is by no means clear that [illegible] is a state of Protection for [illegible] though desperate attempts ha[illegible] in Manchester to show that our [illegible] and low exchange have made it so. Sir William Houldsworth will see what we mean if he turns to the record of the evidence taken by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce with an ill-concealed desire to demonstrate the protective operation of low exchange upon Bombay mill industry. Our industry has grown quite independently of the course of exchange, for it was shown during the enquiry that from 1875 to 1881, while exchange fell two pence, only six mills were started in Bombay, whereas in the next four years, when the fall was only a penny, no fewer than sixteen were built. It might have been added to this that the sudden increase in the number of mills in the Bombay Presidency from nineteen in 1874 to thirty-six in the succeeding year occurred not only when exchange was almost at par, but when the cost of machinery and stores was exceptionally high. There is certainly little in the records of exchange and of the Indian yarn trade which will warrant the assumption that it is a protected trade, and that being so Sir William Houldsworth's description of the bi-metallist movement as one for the deliverance of the English producer from the evils of Protection has small claim to acceptance.

THE Hansard Publishing Union, Limited, have hit upon the happy idea of printing in a separate volume all the debates and proceedings in both Houses of Parliament relating to Indian affairs. To those who have not access to Hansard or who wish to save themselves a great deal of trouble, the new work will be acceptable. The report of the past session is comprised in no fewer than eight volumes, each containing nearly two thousand pages, and the tendency under the present management is towards expansion rather than compression. The painful necessity of wading through this immense mass of matter is entirely obviated by the appearance of the handy little volume before us. Busy journalists, politicians, officials—in short, all who are interested in our Eastern Empire—will find the "Indian Hansard," as it will come to be called, invaluable and indispensable. There is a carefully prepared index, and completeness is secured by the addition of a list of Government reports and Parliamentary papers about India issued during the year. The subscription is one guinea. It is to be hoped that the support given to the Hansard Company's enterprise will be such as to encourage them to continue the volumes in succeeding sessions.

ABOUT the best thing that the reporters have yet done in the way of improving upon a quotation was brought to light the other day in the Exchequer Court at Dublin by Baron Dowse. He had occasion to observe that mistakes often occurred in newspapers, and for a case in point he told how, when addressing a Cork jury some years ago, he quoted the well-known line from "Locksley Hall," "Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay." This next day was improved by a local paper into "Better fifty years of Europe than a circus in Bombay!" This will rank with "A little learning is a dangerous thing. Drink deep, or taste not the aperient spring;" but with nothing else that we can think of.

THE nominations for the seat in the Bombay Municipal Corporation, vacated by Mr. Nanabhai B. Jeejeebhoy, closed yesterday at 5 p. m. At that time the following nominations were received by the Municipal Commissioner :—Mr. Elappa Ballaram, Mr. B. S. Shroff, and Dr. A. D. Mody.

THE High Court re-opened yesterday on the termination of the Christmas vacation. On the Original Side of the Court, Mr. Justice Bayley, Mr. Justice Scott, and Mr. Justice Parsons sat in the three division courts respectively. On the Appellate Side, Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice, sat with Mr. Justice Telang in one Court, while Mr. Justice Birdwood sat with Mr. Justice Jardine in the other.

MAJOR J. HUMFREY took charge of his new appointment yesterday morning as acting Commissioner of Police.

THE Serapis sailed from Portsmouth on Dec. 18 for Alexandria and Bombay. To the former place she takes out the 2nd Suffolk Regiment, consisting of 25 

# TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

## THE INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC.

BERLIN, JAN. 6.

The condition of the Empress Augusta is less hopeful, the attack of influenza having become intensified.

Princess Bismarck and Councillor Rattenburg are suffering from severe attacks.

M. Hammer, President of the Swiss Republic, is recovering.

Many fatal cases continue to occur in Berne.

## DESTRUCTIVE STORMS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, JAN. 6.

A severe gale swept over England yesterday, causing numerous wrecks amongst shipping, and extensive damage to property ashore.

## A CHURCH DESTROYED BY LIGHTNING.

A Dublin telegram received here reports the destruction of the Protestant Church at Birr King's County, by lightning.

## OSMAN DIGNA AND THE SOUDAN.

The object of Osman Digna's visit to Kassala is believed to be the re-opening of the country to trade.

## THE SOLAR ECLIPSE.

LONDON, JAN. 6.

A *Standard* Demerara telegram states that successful observations of the solar eclipse have been taken by the members of the Government expedition.

## THE MILITARY COMMAND IN IRELAND.

It is understood that General Sir George Harman, K.C.B., will succeed Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar as Commander-in-Chief in Ireland.

## THE BRAZILIAN ARMY.

It is intended to double the numerical strength of the Brazilian Army.

## DISASTROUS ENGAGEMENT IN CRETE.

The Turkish force in Crete has been routed by insurgents, many soldiers being killed.

## THE KING OF SPAIN'S ILLNESS.

LONDON, JAN. 6.

The King of Spain was convulsed on Saturday and his illness was so serious as to cause grave apprehension.

To-day there is less occasion for alarm, as the infant King has greatly improved.

## OBITUARY.

Viscount Templetown.

Colonels Sladen and Hand, C.B.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## DISASTROUS FLOODS IN QUEENSLAND.

SYDNEY, JAN. 5.

Disastrous floods have taken place in the north-west of Queensland for three hundred miles. The country is submerged.

## THE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

BRUSSELS, JAN. 5.

It is stated that the Belgian Anti-slavery Society intends to despatch an expedition to the Lake Tanganyika region.

## INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, JAN. 6.

One hundred fresh cases of influenza occurred among the troops at Colchester yesterday. In Birmingham fifty thousand persons are suffering from the malady.

## OBITUARY.

Sir Edward Bose Sladen.

## T. R. H. THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 6.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, accompanied by Colonel Cavaye, Military Secretary; Captain Becher, Equerry; and Captain Ferguson arrived here this morning by mail train under the usual salute. T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess leave Calcutta for Darjeeling on Thursday.

## LAWN-TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

In the lawn-tennis match played to-day Messrs. Grove and Sweet, English players, were defeated by Messrs. Heckle and Gamble, local players. Three sets were played; first set—none to seven; second set—six to three; third set—six to four.

## THE CALCUTTA TURF CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 6.

The Presto affair has ended in a declaration of the Calcutta stewards honourably exonerating Lord William Beresford from any responsibility for the contradictory performances of the horse in question. At the same time the jockey, Dunn, is severely censured for keeping back Presto in the first race, because, as he states, he thought that the animal could not win.

## THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 6

His Excellency the Governor arrived here this morning.

## HIGH COURT JUDGESHIP.

The Government has offered the High Court Judgeship to Mr. Best, now at home.

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, JAN. 6.

The A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Melpomene, from Bombay, arrived here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, JAN. 6.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

TRINCOMALEE, JAN. 6.

H. M. S. Conquest left for Colombo last night.

## COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Dhollera | 4½d. |
| The Manchester Market was firm. | |
| 7 lbs. Shirtings | 5 1½ |
| 8½ „ „ | 6 4 |
| 40s Mule Twist | 9½ |
| Exchange on India, 30 days' sight | 1s. 4 11-16d. |
| 2½ per cent. Consols for account | 97¼ |
| 3 per cent. French Rentes | 87½ |
| 4 per cent. Rupee paper | 68½ |
| 4½ per cent. „ | 71½ |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 107½ |
| Bar Silver | 44½d. per oz |

## TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, JAN. 6.—Barometer has risen almost everywhere, the rise being greatest in Burma and Lower Bengal; change is generally moderate or slight, the distribution is unchanged; depression still being shown over Lower Bengal. Winds south-westerly in Lower Bengal, northerly in Berhampore, while they show a tendency to draw into the north-east in some Madras stations, and to freshen from the east of Diamond Island. Hence the weather is probably unsettled over the Bay. Elsewhere there is little change, and the weather is very fine, except in Assam where rain has fallen. Clouds are increasing in the Madras Presidency, but there is no probability of rain for the next twenty-four hours.

# ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 20.

I WAS able, several days ago, to cable to you particulars of the arrangements already made by Lord Harris in connection with his approaching departure for Bombay. I am now in a position to mention one or two further details. As you will, no doubt, be aware the alteration in the date of the departure of the new Governor has been made to suit the convenience of Lord Reay. I told you in my telegram that Lord Harris will leave for India on or about the day originally fixed, so as to get over the Red Sea part of the voyage before the heat becomes unbearable. Among the excellent qualities for an Indian Governor that Lord Harris has inherited from his distinguished Madras ancestors is that of not being greatly disturbed by the hottest of hot weather. Still his lordship's experience—and members of the Gymkhana in Bombay will be interested in this—is that the heat of India is much more distressing to cricketers than the greater heat of some other parts of the globe, at certain seasons of the year, Australia for instance. Lord Harris has not up to the present played cricket in the Western Presidency, but I understood him to say that he had handled the bat in Southern India as well as in Ceylon, so he does not speak without personal knowledge. His lordship goes out as far as Suez with Lady Harris, and then spends a week in Cairo before resuming his journey to Aden. When I had the advantage of an interview with Lord Harris at his residence in Ebury Street on Monday, it was still undecided whether he shall pay a visit to Perim and Zeilah *en route*. The proposal that he should call at those two outlying portions of the Bombay territory has met with general approval here, and his lordship, I believe, is desirous of complying with the suggestion if there is no insuperable obstacle. He will, I imagine, be entirely guided in the matter by the advice of Lord Reay. In the event of the expedition, if I may so describe it, to Zeilah and Perim being carried out, his lordship would come on to Bombay by the next steamer from Aden. A Government of India vessel would, of course, take him to Perim and Zeilah. Surgeon-Major Findlay, whose liking for Bombay has not been destroyed by his six years' absence, will be in attendance on Lady Harris on the voyage out. Her ladyship's brother, Captain the Hon. St. Leger H. Jervis, A.-D.-C., may also proceed to India in the same steamer. I announced in my telegram that Colonel F. W. Rhodes, of the 1st (Royal) Dragoons, an energetic and able soldier, who has won his spurs in Egypt and the Soudan, would probably be Military Secretary. Colonel Rhode's absence from England—he is at present in South Africa—makes it impossible to say whether he will be able to accept the offer made to him. Lord Harris expects to hear from Colonel Rhodes shortly, and I will lose no time in acquainting your readers with the result.

The cordial tone adopted by the Press in India in its comments on the appointment of Lord Harris to be Governor of Bombay has given great pleasure to his many English friends, who are not confined to the political party with which he is so prominently identified. His lordship himself cannot help feeling gratified at the kind things said about him by the *Bombay Gazette* and its contemporaries, but, as he is a modest man, he personally would prefer that people should reserve their judgment about him until they have had an opportunity of knowing him better and of becoming acquainted with his administrative powers. Those who know him best predict that he will be as great a success in his new sphere of duty as he has been as a county magnate and a member of the administration. Officials of the India and War Offices speak very highly indeed of his industry. As one of them remarked to me the other day, it is by observing how capable he is at his work that one learns to esteem him at his true worth. In the course of his speech in Canterbury last week Lord Harris spoke of his hereditary affection for the people of India. No one can be in his lordship's company for five minutes without perceiving that his regard for her Majesty's Asiatic subjects is both deep and sincere. As a child he lived some years in Madras, where, as is well-known, his father was Governor, and from his youth upwards India has always occupied a large share of his thoughts. Lord Harris, as your readers are aware, spent a week in Bombay about six or seven years ago as the guest of the Hon. Forbes Adam, and in conversation with his lordship I discovered that your beautiful city made a great impression on his mind, as it does on the minds of most visitors. He was particularly struck with the magnificent public buildings that, if I may say so without offence, make Bombay the envy of less favoured cities. Finer and more tasteful structures, Lord Harris remarked, he had not seen anywhere, and he has been a considerable traveller. He is very fond of ancient as well as modern architecture. All that is worth seeing in Southern India he has visited, and he looks forward with pleasure to the opportunities he will soon possess of feasting his eyes on the many monuments of human skill to be seen at Bijapur and elsewhere in the presidency which is to be his home for the next five years. If I were asked what I considered the most striking characteristics of the newly-appointed Governor, I should say they were frankness, manliness, and sympathy. I have no authority to say so, but I expect that the Princes of Western India will find in Lord Harris a special friend, and one, moreover, who, we may be sure, will do all that he can to encourage that taste for English outdoor exercises that so many of them in these days fortunately possess. Although the subjects on which we conversed were necessarily of a general character, Lord Harris thoroughly convinced me by his answer to my questions and his own questions that perhaps a more superficially brilliant but certainly not a more courteous, painstaking, enlightened or dignified man could have been chosen from the ranks of the available persons to succeed to the high post shortly to be vacated by Lord Reay. I took my leave of Lord Harris, feeling strongly that if he failed to be as popular as the most popular of his predecessors the fates would indeed be very hard; and that I believe is the opinion of everyone who has had the privilege of a personal interview with him since his acceptance of the Governorship of Bombay. I may add that although, in common with the rest of us, he has had his full portion of the cold produced by this treacherous weather, Lord Harris is in robust health. Even the *Daily News*, whose party zeal prevented its approving of the Prime Minister's choice, could not deny that physically at all events Lord Harris is everything that a Governor ought to be.

Political interest for the moment centres in the public appearances this week of Mr. Parnell. Whatever may be thought about the views he has expressed—and those relating to Home Rule have been almost too moderate to suit some of his English friends—no one can deny that the speeches of the "Irish chief"—the description is Lord Salisbury's—at Nottingham and Liverpool have attracted more attention than the utterances of any other politician during this Recess. Mr. Parnell is often blamed for the secrecy that surrounds his movements when Parliament is not sitting, but he certainly is wise in not making himself cheap as a platform orator, and it would be the better for the reputation of some of our English statesmen of both parties if they imitated his example in this respect. The prominence and the boldness—the *Times* would say the insolence and the "impudence"—of his remarks about the Special Commission is an indication of what may be expected to happen when the Judges have completed their report. Many of Mr. Gladstone's supporters have complained that sufficient capital has not been made out of the Pigott Forgeries. These gentlemen, at any rate, are not able to accuse Mr. Parnell of undue leniency to his opponents, and his allusions to the "next Special Commission" give promise of lively times when the House reassembles on the 11th of February. A general election only will prove whether the Liberals are justified in the tone of confidence which distinguishes their conversation and speeches, but that Mr. Parnell's visit to Hawarden Castle on his way to the North should have excited so little acrimonious comment, and almost been taken as a matter of course even by Conservatives, is not perhaps wholly without significance.

A plentiful crop of rumours regarding the much-talked of reorganization of the Cabinet has sprung up, but the least suspicious can see that so far as the bulk of the reports are concerned, they are pure inventions. It is not altogether easy to understand why the Conservatives are more anxious than they were a year ago that the Marquis of Hartington should cross over to the Treasury bench. His acceptance of the leadership or any minor post would involve his ceasing to be member for Rossendale, and although it might strengthen the Government were he to be re-elected by a large majority, it would, on the other hand, be a deadly blow if he should be rejected by his old constituents. The risk is a great one. Will he and Lord Salisbury take it? Lord Hartington's speech at Rossendale a week ago afforded no indication that he is meditating the final plunge, for though his unequivocal condemnation of "one man, one vote," and other Liberal measures have caused his former friends to accuse him once more of being more Conservative than the Conservatives; he may naturally shrink at his age and with his antecedents from formally attaching himself to the Conservative party. The scheme for the creation of a great National Party, composed of Conservatives and Liberal Unionists, has not apparently made any advance in public favour. Lord Hartington is said to be the principal obstacle on the Liberal Unionist side, and he, there is reason for supposing, is to some extent influenced by the opinion of not a few of his Parliamentary friends. The Scotch Unionist M. P.s, with the possible exception of Mr. Finlay, are believed to be hotly opposed to amalgamation, which in their case they think would mean annihilation when the time comes round for fresh elections.

A mild sensation has been caused by Lord Randolph Churchill's letter to the Scotch Socialist, Mr. Keir Hardie, on the subject of the Eight Hours movement, which is being pushed with great energy and undoubted skill by its advocates. Mr. Sidney Webb, whose article in the *Contemporary* seems to have converted Lord Randolph, is a Liberal and Socialist—the two things, as Mr. H. H. Champion knows, do not always go together. He (Mr. Webb, not Mr. Champion) is probably the cleverest statistician in the ranks of the Socialist party, and is one of the somewhat numerous body of Whitehall officials who are to be met with at the National Liberal Club. Mr. Webb is well-known as a politician throughout the Metropolis, and I should say would not have the least difficulty in becoming accepted as a candidate in London but for his appointment in the Colonial Office. I do not know what Mr. Justice Parsons, would say if he happened to be at a political meeting addressed by Mr. Sidney Webb or any of the other Civilians who take part in politics in this country. By the way it is stated this morning that the Liberal leaders have been informed by Mr. John Burns that the Conservatives are ready to satisfy all the demand of the Socialists. This would be curious if it were true; but is it true?

For once the East India Association has acted promptly, and whilst every body is asking himself how Mr. Goschen will dispose of his surplus has called the Chancellor of the Exchequer's attention to the urgent need of abolishing the silver duties and of reforming the laws relating to hall-marking. We shall now see whether Viscount Cross was justified in saying as he did in his place, in the House of Lords a few months ago, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was perfectly willing to remove the duty when he found himself able to do so.

The full reports of the banquet given to Mr. H. S. King, M.P., were received here by the last mail, and have been read with great satisfaction by the members of the Uncovenanted Services now in this country. I noticed that some rather severe reflections were passed on the Home Press for its supposed indifference to the claims of Mr. King's long-suffering friends. But really there is not much to complain of, considering the nature of the question, the distance that separates England from India, and the comparatively short time that the movement has been before the British public. It is gratifying to those who like myself have had opportunities of seeing how laboriously and earnestly Mr. King has fought for the cause, that his exertions are appreciated in India. The Uncovenanted Officials in Bombay must not forget that they are also greatly indebted to the support given to them by Mr Bradlaugh in the debate of May 31 last.

Among your cold-weather visitors next year you may expect to see the Duke and Duchess of Newcastle. Lord Galway, who was in India last year, made a long speech at the Retford Conservative Club on India on Tuesday. It was a speech which would have greatly rejoiced Sir Edward Watkin if he had heard it. The Congress is uncompromisingly condemned, and the Bengali Babu will find the noble lord had got his head "in Chancery"—to quote an expression sacred to the palmy days of the Prize Ring. Lord Galway, during his tour in India, surveyed the land from north to south, "and believed it was all good." The Duke of Newcastle presided at the meeting and declared the speech was doubly interesting to him as he contemplated visiting India.

Mr. Lee-Warner has made another speech on India; this time he addressed the Swaffham Institute, and a Lynn newspaper says: "The empty benches which were gathered together to listen to it open out a few serious reflexions in the mind of philo-Indians." That is a pretty metaphor. It would look well in a pictorial form. Mr. Lee-Warner was undaunted by "the empty benches which were gathered together to listen" to him, and gave a philo-official address, which the reporter altogether failed to understand: at least he has failed to make your (on leave) secretary's meaning very plain. Mr. Lee-Warner, it would seem, is anxious to democratize India. "There is a danger," he is made to say, "lest in trying to hurry nationalization, our reforms may put back development, and arrest the real democratic movement." If Mr. Lee-Warner did use these words, he laid himself open to the most obvious and most crushing of retorts. No doubt some of the acute intellects among the Indian races will provide that retort. Macaulay, in one of his most celebrated essays, has furnished the most appropriate illustration.

"Deccans" have again shrunk in value. They have fallen to 8¾. Just before and at the time of the annual meeting they were at par. What some of the financial papers call "the settlement" is held to account for the fall. The papers which are friendly to Mr. Watson say this. Others which are not particularly friendly say some most unkind things concerning the company, the concession, and against all concerned. *Truth*, for example, declares the concession gives the Nizam's Government such large royalties that even if gold and diamonds are discovered interest cannot be earned on the £1,150,000 of capital. "The only real asset of the company consists in a coal-pit. About £61,000 has been spent in working it. The coal is by no means first class." The conclusion is that shares should not be bought at anything above £2 per share; this, "on a sanguine estimate, would be their outside value." The *Financial Critic* is even more severe. "For our part," it says, "we would not buy Deccans for an investment at 10s., much less £10." The fees drawn by the directors are attacked. £2,600 have been paid in this respect, and the Directors are asked to wait until the Company is a success before they accept payment. Your contemporary's last word has relation to the shareholders. "Truly," it says, "these Hyderabad Deccan folk are an innocent lot."

Sir William Houldsworth, M.P., is breaking a lance with the *Bombay Gazette* in the column of the newspaper which, among all the papers in this country, most intelligently and most adequately discusses Indian affairs. The member for the North-West Division of Manchester takes exception to your arguments on the bi-metallic question. He declares that there is nothing in the shape of protection in bi-metallism, as you appear to have argued. He adds: "We propose to link silver with gold by a fixed ratio, and by this means we believe that in the future, as before 1873, any serious divergence between gold and silver will be prevented. As a natural consequence of this action, the bounty on wheat and the import duty on yarn will disappear. And this is called Protection!" History and experience certainly seem to be on the side of the bi-metallists.

ACCORDING to the news from the Transcaspian, General Annenkoff's railway is not only not to show a deficit this year, but to produce a profit of some hundreds of thousands of roubles over and above the working expenses.

## THE BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—About forty sportsmen turned up on Sunday morning to take part in such sport as they could get from the Bombay Foxhounds, nor were they disappointed, for a smart run of over forty minutes across the ground near Bandora is not a thing to be sneezed at. The meet was at Wankoorla, but who but a few old huntsmen know where Wankoorla, Parla, and all these places are? Suffice it to say we cast off at 6-30 a.m., and at first the hounds were at fault, but with the aid of Bell, the huntsman, who had come with the hounds on foot, they were got in hand, picked up the scent, and off we started at a merry pace. At first the "jack" took a course to the west of the Tulsi main pipe, but soon crossed it, and made straight east over the broken uneven ground, which proved disastrous to the seat of a rider who is not unknown in the hunting field. His horse was, however, secured by a disinterested sportsman and restored to his rider, who was however, destined to kiss 'mother earth' once more that morning. On we rattled, now over paddy bund and cactus hedge, now winding down some lane, imploring some one in front to push along, and assuring someone behind that it is impossible to go any faster, and then out again into the open, where a rider comes down, but is up again forthwith, and later on an inexperienced but undaunted rider on a grey pony dashes into a tree, and so is floored, while the pony roams at its own sweet will, and the rider takes no more part in the run. A stream crosses our path, but is soon forded, and we dash into the jungle beyond, and then we have to dodge trees and leap cactus hedges, and mayhap a stone wall, over one of which a horseman is seen to leap gallantly, but alas! alighting in a treacherous hole on the far side is unseated and bites the dust. And soon the wily "jack" traces his course along the side of a precipitous hill, where the field, thinned to a few, have to go at a walking pace, and then away over the crest where a sheet of slipping rock opposes, but does not daunt the few remaining huntsmen. Headed by the Master they dismount and lead their horses down the hill, the hounds meanwhile being lost to view, but anon! the welcome cry is heard to the right, and we are soon galloping once more in the wake of the hounds, such of us as had not ventured over the rocky hill now joining in the sport once more. The "jack" then circles left through the wood, and we follow at a cracking pace, then he ventures out into the open where we view him, and the Master has to check some over-impetuous riders; he then dives despairingly into covert again, and after a gallant spurt into the heart of the wood is run down and despatched after making a plucky bid for life and freedom, for the pace may be judged from the fact that only some half a dozen sportsmen were in at the death. The Master and Mr. Graham were all there of course, with Mr. N. Symonds, and a couple of subalterns from the 4th Rifles. Some score of horsemen came tumbling in from various directions and at various intervals, and of course we explained to those already there how we had had the luck to be hung up behind that dashed wall or some such excuse, and asked the later arrivals in a pitying tone how they had been so unfortunate as to be thrown out, insinuating that we had been well up the whole way. However these are remarks to be heard at most meets, and we are sure those huntsmen who ventured out on Sunday must have been well satisfied with the day's sport.

## LEGAL EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

THE Bombay Graduates Association has sent the following memorial to His Excellency the Governor:—

The Bombay Graduates Association beg leave to approach your Excellency, with an expression of their most sincere gratitude for the assuring reply given to them in Mr. Monteath's letter, dated the 9th instant, and for the declaration, frankly and publicly made in your Excellency's speech at the opening of the Poona Municipal Technical School, that the Law School is at present in an unsatisfactory condition, and that as soon as the reforms sanctioned by the University are submitted to Government, the subject of legal education will receive further consideration, and that the re-organization of the Law School will be undertaken by the Honourable Sir Raymond West, whose perfect knowledge of our educational wants is a sufficient guarantee that any measure of reform having the sanction of his name, will be one which will be best for the interests of the future students of law.

2. The Association are fully alive to the generous motives which have suggested to your Excellency the appointment of a full-time professor, who, as your Excellency has stated, will be able not only to lecture, but also to extend to the students tutorial offices.

3. The Association, however, with the utmost deference, beg to suggest that there are practical difficulties in the way of such an appointment which deserve your Excellency's consideration before it is made.

4. The Honourable Mr. Justice Jardine, in his minute, dated 11th December 1887, and attached to the report of the committee appointed by the Syndicate, to consider the Law Course amongst the objects of putting two years' attendance at the Law School after graduation, said: "The graduate law student will have time and inclination to attend the High Court. He will have an object in making acquaintance with the leaders in the profession, and gain thereby both in culture and professional learning." These most laudable and desirable objects, the Association fear, will be lost sight of if the students are confined to the Law School with the full-time professor from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.

5. It must be remembered that among those who will attend the Law School after graduation in Arts will be persons who might be articled clerks to practising solicitors, or be engaged in some other kindred occupation. All these persons would be precluded from carrying on their avocations, if the Law School is to be kept open full-time from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m., which the appointment of a full-time professor would imply.

6. The Association most respectfully consider that it is indispensably necessary that the professors of the Law School should also be practitioners of our High Court.

7. The *raison d' être* of the Law School, as your Excellency pointed out, is to supply pleaders and sub-judges for our Judicial Service; and, unless the professors are practising barristers, advocates, or pleaders of the High Court, there is danger that the teaching at the Law School will not be in touch with the law and practice of the High Court, and that the students of the Law School will not receive that training which would be necessary to make them efficient practitioners and Judges.

8. It will also be most difficult, if not impossible, to find a full-time professor who will be well versed in every department of law, and yet will not care for the gains of practice, but be satisfied with the salary of a Law Professor; and, even if one such be secured it will be impossible for one such professor to give instruction to all the classes in all the subjects, as he would be expected to do if his duties were both professorial and tutorial.

9. It was upon a consideration of all these difficulties that the Association refrained from suggesting the appointment of a full-time professor for the Law School; and the Association is still persuaded, though with utmost deference, that such an appointment, at least for the present, is not desirable and will not be productive of the benefits your Excellency has in view, and will entail additional restraints on the Law Students, which will not fail to be felt as additional hardships.

10. If the instruction at the Law School is to be professorial as well as tutorial, it will be necessary to have on the staff of the school professors as well as Fellows, as is provided in the scheme which the Association has submitted for your Excellency's kind consideration in the memorial, dated the 5th December 1889, and which would be fully in accord with the plan sketched out by your Excellency in the last Convocation Address in the following words:—"As a school for barristers or solicitors, the Faculty of Law will have to provide a chair of Roman Law, of Civil Law, of Criminal Law, of Civil and Criminal Procedure, of Medical Jurisprudence, of Hindu and Mahomedan Law."

A CURIOUS difficulty has arisen in Sydney in carrying out the Act for the payment of M. P's. The practice for all persons drawing money from public funds is to call at the Treasury and obtain payment on production of vouchers. This, however, was regarded as humiliating for the men who vote all the public money, and accordingly the Treasury officials tried to get the Speaker to take the sum in bulk every month and divide it. The Speaker refused on the ground that he was not provided with a staff sufficient. At last the difficulty was solved by the Treasury ascertaining the bankers of each Member, and placing the salary to his credit.

## THE PARSEE ATHLETIC MEETING.

WE learn that the Committee of the Parsee Gymkhana propose to hold their second annual athletic meeting towards the end of February next, and that a programme of the proposed events will soon be published. It will follow very closely the lines of that which was carried out so successfully last year. In spite of a late announcement, the last meeting was noticeable for the large number of entries it attracted. It is to be hoped that with the longer notice now given, an even larger number of athletes will seek to gain distinction on the present occasion. As further attraction, we learn that in addition to the four challenge cups presented last year, two more are being subscribed for. In this connection we may mention that Messrs. Lund and Carter of Hornby Row, have designed and made a splendid challenge cup for the Parsee Gymkhana. It is a magnificent two-handled vase-shaped cup with cover, over 18 inches in height, and of eight pints capacity. The shape is a reproduction of an old Irish tent-pegging cup. On one side is an inscription denoting that it is a cup presented by the Lawyers of Bombay for the Quarter-mile Race. On the other is depicted a scene representing the start for a race, with the Parsee Gymkhana Pavilion and a number of Parsee ladies and gentlemen witnessing the event in the background. We are informed that this was done from a photograph specially taken for the purpose, and the engraving is so well done that the features of most in the picture are exactly reproduced. The cup does great credit to Messrs. Lund and Carter, at whose Fort establishment it is now on view for a few days.

## THE CASE FOR PORTUGAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have perused the Note of the Portuguese Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the article of the London *Times*, transcribed in your paper, regarding the dispute of the upper and lower regions of the Zambesi, and I find to my surprise that the English press have omitted the first part of the Note. Senhor Barros Gomes distinctly states in the third para. of his Note that no sooner he had received the despatch from Lord Salisbury, in April 1888, about the Treaty between her Majesty's Government and Lobengula of Matabele, that the Portuguese Consul at Cape Town protested against the unlawful intrusion of a foreign government into the territories of Mashonaland, this protest being then published in the Cape papers. It is evident that wherever the Portuguese Government have been imposing the land-taxes and *prazos da Coroa*, and have been enforcing therein their laws, those countries are under their sway. On the first of May 1888, the Portuguese Minister in London, says the Note, handed over the *Memorandum* to Lord Salisbury regarding the rights of Portugal over the upper and the lower regions of the Zambesi, and on the first of August, the British Minister at Lisbon, in handing over Lord Salisbury's reply to the Portuguese Minister, assured him that the British Government would enter into a negotiation regarding the limits on the frontiers both of the upper and lower Zambesi regions. Again in September following a new protest was made by the Portuguese Minister in London regarding the same question. It is a fact that some of the inhabitants of Mashonaland pay a tribute to Lobengula, whilst others who are inhabiting the Portuguese dominions pay to Portugal: yet Lobengula entered into a Treaty with the British Government without the consent of Portugal. Hence the Portuguese Government was right in entering their solemn protest against the encroachment of the foreign power into their dominions. It is a fact, as is mentioned in the Note, that the Portuguese Minister was assured that the limits of the frontiers between the Zambesi and the Limpopo regions would be marked by the mutual consent of the British and Portuguese representatives; yet the British Government refrained from doing so. Again Lobengula permitted Mr. Rhodes the exclusive right of mining in all the territories, though they were not under his dominions, when the Portuguese Government protested against this concession made in favour of the South African Company both through the Portuguese Consul at the Cape Colony and the Portuguese Minister in London. Hence it is clear that the Portuguese Government insisted on maintaining the legitimate rights of their dominions in the upper and lower Zambesi regions. The *Times* does not allude at all to these protests; and the writer says "there can be no doubt that, for the last two or three centuries, Portuguese subjects, a few of them white, but most of them black, have made expeditions into the interior and even crossed the continent, and the names of some of these, from Lacerda downwards, occupy an honourable place in the history of African exploration." This is certainly an insult, for which the Asiatic *black men* have to thank the illustrious writer of the *Times*, for he does not allude to the African subject of the King of Portugal, who never made expeditions in Africa, and if there are any African half-caste traders on slavery, they are no longer Portuguese citizens, but merely transported criminals, as has been shown by Major Serpa Pinto in his work on Africa. With regard to Francis Barretto's expedition in 1570 to the Empire of Monomotapa, being unsuccessful, this is merely a story, for I know that all the Portuguese explorers bear testimony to the fact that he succeeded in his mission of making a Treaty with the ruler in favour of Portugal, so much so that all the Portuguese settlers were allowed access to the gold mines. In conclusion I trust that the two nations being old allies, the Nyassa Land question will be settled amicably through an arbitration.—I am, &c.,

Bombay, January 6. A.

## A LEGO-MEDICAL QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you or any of your numerous readers kindly inform me whether a second-class magistrate is justified in committing to jail a man, who has been pronounced by two qualified medical practitioners to be *non compos mentis*, without previously having him examined by the Civil Surgeon.—Yours, &c.,

Bandora, Jan. 5. LEX.

## RIOT AMONGST ARAB HORSE-DEALERS.

YESTERDAY afternoon an unseemly disturbance arose amongst some of the Arab horse-dealers in the commission stables of Mr. Omer Jamal, situated on the Bellasis Road. It appears about 9 a.m. yesterday morning, the members of the Remount Committee, consisting of a number of military officers, amongst whom were Colonel Deane and Major Webb, went to the stables with the intention of purchasing horses for Government, and as the animals were brought up in order, a few of the dealers tried to bring their horses to the fore. As they were prevented from doing so, an altercation ensued. Just at that time Mr. Gell, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, happened to pass by. He quelled the disturbance by sending one of the ringleaders to the lock-up, and they were in the course of the day placed before the magistrate, charged with assault, but the case was postponed till the 16th instant for hearing. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a feeling of revenge seemed to have been kindled amongst a few others, which resulted in a fracas between six or eight of the Arab horse-dealers. A general riot ensued resulting in four or five of the men being severely wounded about the head and face, as they were using some heavy sticks. Information being sent to Superintendent Crummy of the division, that officer, with a large body of European officers, consisting of Messrs. Cobb, Stuart, Nolan, Walshe and several others, appeared on the scene and at once proceeded to quell the disturbance, removing five of the injured men to hospital, and making arrests of the ringleaders. Special police arrangements were then made at the stables to prevent a renewal of the riot Further police enquiries are being instituted regarding the matter.

LORD BROWNLOW, the new Parliamentary Secretary of State for War, is a keen Volunteer, who has the highest possible opinion of the soldierly qualities of the force with which he identified himself immediately after he left the Guards, and has since served with in Hertfordshire.

SIR THOMAS GROVE objects to Mr. Morley's proposal of giving a Peer an opportunity of a seat in the Commons. Sir Thomas' reason is that this would take away all the eminent men from the Lords, and leave nothing but the "old forgies" and worn-out men behind.

THERE is a controversy raging about the origin of the Italian Minister Signor Crispi. His enemies make him out to be of pure Albanian origin—the descendant of an Albanian family that settled at Ribera, in Sicily. Perhaps the Roman historian, Sallust, was also an Albanian; because they called him Crispi—Caius Sallustius Crispus.

## H. E. THE GOVERNOR AT BARODA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, JAN. 6.

ON New Year's day H. H. the Gaekwar gave a grand banquet in honour of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reay, to which nearly the whole of Baroda society had the honour of receiving invitations. It took place in what is known as the school bungalow, the approaches to which were brilliantly lighted up, a large "R" towering conspicuous among the illuminations. After dinner his Highness first proposed the health of her Majesty the Queen-Empress, and then of their Excellencies, expressing the great pleasure it was to him to receive them at his capital, his sorrow at their approaching departure. In acknowledgment his Excellency said:—

Your Highness, General Sir Harry Prendergast, Ladies, and Gentlemen:—I have the pleasure of rising now, in the first place, to thank his Highness for the kind words of farewell, which he has just spoken, and in the second place to propose the Gaekwar's health, who has by his princely hospitality given us the pleasure of spending the opening day of the last decennial period of this eventful century in his beautiful capital. I must ask you to absolve me from the task of endeavouring to place on record all that his Highness has done for his own State. This certainly could not be done within the limits of an after-dinner speech, but without overtaxing your patience, I must ask you to allow me to enumerate some of the results of his Highness's still happily youthful reign, during which some of the best works of late years in India have been executed, and in such a catalogue I must give precedence to art, and I am sure that the edifices which are due to the genius of Major Mant, and so carefully executed by Mr. Chisholm, deserve the first place. Since my arrival here I have been admiring the new palace and the hospital buildings, and I sincerely trust the new palace will reach its completion before the end of the century. Then I know your Highness is justly fond of that cosy nook at Makarpura, with its precious artistic contents, and that art outside the realm of stone and mortar has not been forgotten and applied to nature is evident in the landscape gardening, which is being skilfully carried out by my friend on the right, Mr. Goldring. But we have also Mr. Chisholm's original designs for a new market and a museum besides his college and the Makarpura palace. You could not have chosen a better memorial for a beloved consort, and at the same time erected a more artistic and useful building, which would not be wanting in any Indian city. The museum scheme also will prove most useful to your subjects and to Guzerat generally. The work bestowed on these buildings is an excellent school for skilled artisans, and will have in that respect also tangible results in the improvement of various branches of handicraft, and I am convinced that in process of time, when like works are being carried out in other parts of India, the architects will send to Baroda for skilled artisans, trained under Mr. Chisholm's supervision. And if in some States such works, as we are considering, begin and end in the capital, it is certainly not so in the Baroda State. Outlying parts of the State have not been forgotten, and there is hardly any part of the State which is not intersected by railways. Speaking as Governor of Bombay I have great pleasure in bearing a cordial tribute to the benefits which have accrued to her Majesty's dominions in these parts by the vigorous policy of railway extension so wisely adopted by your Highness in recent years. It is now an accomplished fact that Mekrana has become as important a railway centre in Rajputana as Jhansi is to the Indian Midland system. With regard to the Mekrana-Viramgam Railway I know what an enormous impetus will be given to Kathiawar trade with Rajputana since the break of gauge will be a thing of the past. And I should like further to allude to the near advent of a line connecting Khandesh with Surat which, I believe, to be as ardently desired by your Highness as by myself. So when my successor visits Baroda he will have to add, I do not doubt, a line to the existing mileage. And whilst all these works were in progress, another very important scheme was devised for the sanitary improvement of Baroda, namely, the water-works with which Mr. Reynold's name will be connected, and in which one of the last scientific improvements will be for the first time introduced in India, namely, the chemical fitter of Mr. Anderson when the 20-gallons per head of pure water will flow into Baroda city, a drainage scheme will necessarily follow. I am sorry that my friend, Mr. Elliot, is not here to-night to hear what I have to say on the subject of your land revenue settlement. This scheme is not very exhilarating, but to Baroda it is of first rate importance and the Bombay Government is well aware of the difficulty of the subsoil water question. I have sincerely to congratulate your Highness that you can carry out such a variety of public works and *pari passu* sanction a settlement which reduces rates on an average by 10 per cent. whilst it distributes the burden of taxation more equally. The advocates of a permanent settlement will, I daresay, criticise adversely this alteration—laughter—but I do not suppose your Highness will be diverted by them from your purpose. The ryot will have further cause of gratitude in the means which have been given him to obtain agricultural knowledge, and I am very pleased that the first occupant of the chair should be a pupil of my friend, Professor Wallace, because I know that he will take to heart Professor Wallace's advice that to be a pet teacher in India one must begin one's own education afresh in the Eastern surroundings, which in every respect are different from the methods and practice of Western agriculture. The abolition of transit duties has increased the cordial relations already existing between the Government of Bombay and its neighbours of Baroda, and cemented by the presence of some of the best Bombay officials, and having taken this first step. I am quite sure that before the next century a further step will be taken in the abolition of all custom duties after the commencement made in that direction at Nowsari. But, ladies and gentlemen, of all the benefits conferred on his subjects, there is one which stands on a higher level than any artistic or utilitarian advance, and that is the good example set by his Highness the Gaekwar in the display of domestic and social virtues which never fail to endear every ruler to his subjects—cheers—and I hope that, with God's blessing, what has been done in the past may ripen still further in the future. I give you the toast of long life and prosperity to H. H. the Maharaja, so that Baroda may continue to be one

is commodious and well arranged. It seems to be extensively patronized, as there was quite a crowd of patients in the verandah awaiting treatment besides those in the wards. One of the nurses had been trained in the Cama Hospital, and it is to be hoped she is the forerunner of many others from that most useful institution. Two leper girls were shown, who had been undergoing what one would be inclined to call quack treatment, were it not for the success which is apparently attending it. The practitioner is a local hakim, and judging from the photographs which were taken at the beginning of the treatment and the present condition of the patients, there can be no doubt but that in these cases the area of the disease has been materially diminished, and there is every reason to hope that before long the disease will have disappeared. Their Excellencies were much pleased with what they saw, and a career of active usefulness may safely be predicted of this excellent institution, certainly, which under the auspices of a ruler who has shown how thoroughly he appreciates the advantages of the most approved medical appliances as H. H. the Gaekwar has done. This concluded a busy morning's work, which had made everybody thoroughly ready for breakfast.

## THE ANNUAL ELPHINSTONIAN DINNER.

The ex-students of the Elphinstonian Institution of Bombay had their annual dinner at the First Avenue Hotel, High Holborn, on the 12th ultimo, and the Hon'ble Dadabhai Naoroji, as the eldest Elphinstonian in London, presided. The Elphinstone Institution was established in Bombay in 1827 mainly through the sympathetic and untiring efforts of Mountstuart Elphinstone, who was then Governor of Bombay.

After dinner, the toast of "The Queen" was proposed by the chairman, the Hon. Dadabhai Naoroji. He said it gave him great pleasure to propose the toast of Her Majesty the Queen, who had always evinced a deep interest in the welfare of her Indian subjects, and as Elphinstonians they had always been grateful to the Crown for the many blessings of British rule in India.

The next toast, "In Memory of Mountstuart Elphinstone," was proposed by Mr. J. Cawasji Jehangir. After giving a brief retrospect of the Indian career of that distinguished statesman, particularly of his career as Governor of Bombay, he said that Mr. Elphinstone's judicious administration of the Bombay Presidency had given universal satisfaction, and that deep interest which he took in schools and public institutions and education in general had won for him the lasting gratitude of the people that happily his countrymen had not been wanting in their appreciation of his great services; and that in addition to the numerous addresses presented to him while leaving India, his marble statue by Chantrey, adorned their Town Hall, and the greatest monument of his fame was the Elphinstone College of Bombay, the Alma Mater of them all.

Mr. M. K. Lalkaka next gave the toast of "The Elphinstone Institution." He briefly referred to the reputation enjoyed by the Elphinstone Institution and College, of being the most successful educational institution in the Bombay Presidency, and that many of those who had been educated there had been very useful to the country, particularly the elder Elphinstonians. They were a class of zealous, able, persevering and patriotic men, and had done much for the country: the foremost amongst whom was their worthy chairman, the Hon. D. Naoroji. Referring to the magnificent building of the Elphinstone College, he said it reminded them of their late liberal-hearted countryman, Sir Cawasji Jehangir, who had built it at an expense of Rs. 200,000, and that it was a great satisfaction to them all that the junior Mr. Cawasji Jehangir was amongst them on that occasion. He also read a letter from Lord Elphinstone which he had received that evening in reply to his letter, expressing his lordship's warmest sympathy with the movement. Mr. Lalkaka said that similar dinners are held annually in December in Bombay and in all the cities in India where there are Elphinstonians.

Dr. Kapadia, hony. secretary to the Northbrook Indian Club, briefly responded to the toast, with a few appropriate remarks.

Mr. El Menidi also gave an interesting account of the first start of the educational system of Mountstuart Elphinstone in Bombay, and how well it had worked through successive stages.

Mr. Jamsedji N. Tata of Bombay next gave the toast of "The Chairman." He said that the Hon. Dadabhai Naoroji was so well known to most of them that he need not dwell at any great length on his numerous public services to India. That as an Elphinstonian he spoke of his actual knowledge of Mr. Naoroji's public spirit and patriotic labours, and that he had no doubt that their worthy chairman was the brightest gem of the Elphinstonian fraternity. He said that the distinguishing beauty of the Hon. Naoroji's public character was that though the Indian nation consisted of so many varieties of creed and colour, whether they were Parsees or Hindoos or Mohomedans—they all had the highest opinion of him and the most implicit confidence in his intimate acquaintance of Indian matters, his independence of character, and his patriotic zeal. As they all knew, it was the cherished hope of his countrymen that he might get into Parliament to represent effectually the wants and the aspirations of a vast population.

The Hon. Dadabhai Naoroji rose to reply amidst enthusiastic cheers. After thanking Mr. Tata for his kind expressions, he said that his early connection with the Elphinstone Institution reminded him of the arduous work of enlightening the native public mind in which he and his long absence from the motherland and hoped that it may not be so in reality. He, however, hoped that the present and younger generation will work up and maintain the reputation of Elphinstonians for independence of character and public spirit.

The party broke upat about half-past eleven o'clock, after spending a very pleasant evening.

## THE CHINA COTTON MARKET.

Mr. Jamasjee's Cotton Circular, dated Hongkong, December 18, says:—Since the issue of our last report, the yarn market here has become more depressed, and prices have further declined 50 cents to a dollar per bale in consequence of continued unfavourable advices from the consuming districts, stringency of money, heavy supplies, and a further fall of 75 cents to a dollar and a half per picul in the prices of new Indian cotton. Notwithstanding the pressure to realise on the part of some large holders, and the lower rates, only a small business has been done, and the market closes weak. Small sales of suitable and superior chops of No. 20s have been made at a concession of 50 cents to a dollar per bale on previous rates. The bulk of the heavy stock of this count is out of inquiry, and quotations are nominal. Although suitable and superior threads of No. 16s. have been available 50 cents to one dollar per bale cheaper than before, transactions have been very insignificant and the market is very weak. A few sales of No. 12s at 50 cents per bale under previous rates, have been made, of desirable qualities for actual requirements. With a decline of 50 cents to a dollar per bale owing to continued large supplies, a fair business was done in No. 10s in the beginning of the fortnight; but subsequently superior new cotton having been sold very cheap, the demand has been checked, and prices tend downwards, particularly for medium and inferior descriptions. No. 6s. has been in fair inquiry at a decline of 50 cents per bale, and closes steady owing to small supplies. Prices of No. 8s have receded 50 cents to a dollar per bale, owing to large arrivals and absence of demand. Nos. 14s, 18s, 22s and 24s call for no special remark, there being no inquiry for these counts at present. During the fortnight arrivals 9,261 bales, sales 4,821 bales, shipments to Coast Ports 321 bales, and unsold stock 30,122 bales. The markets at the Coast ports, Shanghai, and Japan haven ruled very quiet and dull during the past fortnight, an insignificant business having been done at very low rates; and there seems little probability of an early improvement.

The *Mahratta* announced the death of the adopted son of Nana Fadnavis, the Minister of the last of the Peishwas. Madhavrao Ballal alias Raosaheb Fadnavis, who had the high honour of being given in adoption to that historical personage, breathed his last on the 27th of December. He was heir to a noble name; but in these days of civilisation, when everything is changed, he found himself left behind. He led a quiet life, was in his own way generous, and was liked by those who formed the small circle of his friends. The small jahagir that he enjoyed was granted to him by the British Government. He received but little property by inheritance from his father. This fact, says the Poona paper, ought to shut up the mouths of those calumniators who say that Nana did not neglect the vast opportunity he had of enriching himself.

## THE SONAPORE BURIAL-GROUND.

The following memorial has been sent to the Bombay Corporation:—

Grattan Geary, Esq., President of the Municipal Corporation, Bombay.

Sir,—We, the undersigned Sunni Mahomedans of Bombay, forming nearly nine-tenths of the Mahomedan population of the city, bring to your notice the following religious objections against the removal of the present Mahomedan burial grounds, which you will lay before the committee appointed for the purpose as well as before the Corporation when the question comes before that body for consideration.

2.—We are confident that in a question of such grave importance and magnitude, a question concerning directly the religious ceremonies and observances attendant upon Mahomedan burials the Corporation will not interfere.

3.—We understand that it is intended to select Worlee or Hosseinabad at Mazagon as places for the future burial grounds of the Mahomedans.

4.—Against this proposal we have among others, the following religious objections:—

(*a.*) It is our religious precept that the coffin containing the corpse of a Mahomedan should be borne to the burial ground on the shoulders of the relatives of the deceased (*vide Kifaya*) and unless the burial ground is within a circumference of at most a mile from the Mahomedan quarter of the city, it would be quite impossible to take the coffin to the burial-ground on the shoulders of the relatives of the deceased. Besides our coffins are required to be covered over with wooden net work and so constructed as to admit of the change of shoulders while in motion they necessarily become heavier in weight than those of other communities.

(*b.*) Our religion requires that the corpse of a Mahomedan should be buried within as short a time as possible, and on the way to the burial-ground no halt should be made (*vide Hidaya*), and in this short time the corpse has to be bathed according to our religious observances, embalmed with spices, and dressed. After this, it is visited by the friends and relatives of the deceased, taken to the burial-ground and before it is buried in the tomb a prayer is offered in *congregation* for the soul of the deceased.

(*c.*) Now if the burial grounds were at Worlee or Mazagon, and the Mahomedans of the whole city required to take corpses to the above-mentioned places the coffins, containing the corpses, could not be taken there on the shoulders nor a prayer offered in congregation.

(*d.*) The only alternative course would be to use carriages or some kind of conveyances, drawn by animals, which our religion strictly forbids to use for such purpose. It is on this account that in all cities of the world where Mahomedans reside their burial-grounds are in and near the cities, so that the coffins can be borne to the burial-grounds on the shoulders and all other religious observances and ceremonies duly practised, and it was on this account that we, the Mahomedans of Bombay, purchased the costly land at Sonapore from Marine Lines to Charney Road, now worth more than *two crores* of rupees, so that our religious rules cannot in any way be interfered with.

(*e.*) We bury with our corpses a good deal of camphor, frankincense, and other odoriferous substances, and the sandy nature of the soil at Sonapore being peculiarly adapted to hasten the decay of the corpse, the said burial-grounds are very clean and at no time any bad smell is known to issue from them.

(*f.*) It is enjoined in our religion to bury our dead into the enclosures of the families to whom the deceased is related, (*vide Anwar*).

(*g.*) We are also enjoined to recite Koran on the tomb of the deceased for a certain number of days and food is provided and sent from the home of the deceased to the persons so sitting at the tomb, and this will not be observed if the burial-ground were removed to a great distance.

(*h.*) The Mahomedans are required to visit the burial-ground at least twice a week and on other days, and if the place of burial were at a very great distance we would be debarred from paying the enjoined visits, (*vide Shams*).

(*i.*) And as we have to bury the corpse as soon as possible our burials take place at all the hours of day as well as of night and persons dying at night, not to mention the difficulties in the monsoon and the hot season, will remain unburied till the next day if the burial-grounds were removed to the proposed sites.

(*j.*) Our religion forbids the family and the relatives of the deceased to take food till the corpse is buried.

5.—Now you can judge whether it would be possible to observe all the religious ceremonies and observances if the present burial-grounds were stopped and new ones opened at such great distances as Worlee or Mazagon specially as the Mahomedans reside in every quarter of Bombay from one end of the city to the other, for example the Mahomedans residing in Bhooleshwar, Maudvi, and Colaba Wards will have to take their corpses to a distance which exceeds more than five or six times the maximum standard of circumference, mentioned in objection (*a.*) above-mentioned.

6.—As we have stated before the burial-grounds at Sonapore were purchased by the Mahomedans of this city at a very great cost and then dedicated to the Mahomedan public as a wakf or public endowment, for the purpose of burying the dead. Now the nature of this endowment being fully and perpetually established the burial-grounds at Sonapore cannot otherwise be utilized or remain unutilized than for the purposes for which it has been dedicated, (*vide Fathul Kadir.*)

7.—We may add that if new burial-grounds are to be opened at Worlee and Mazagon they may be utilized by the Mahomedans residing respectively in those two localities, but the Mahomedans in the rest of the city cannot use them on account of the religious objections mentioned above.

8.—In conclusion we again remind you that the question of our burial ground, which is a wakf property of all the Mahomedans of Bombay, is strictly a religious question, and we beg to draw your attention to the Queen's Proclamation of 1858, guaranteeing the toleration of and non-interference in the religious observance and rights of all the subjects of the Queen, and we beg to inform you that we cannot under any circumstances even dream of leaving our old burial-grounds at Sonapore, as it would be the direct violation and breach of our religious rites, ceremonies, and precepts concerning the Mahomedan burials.—We beg to remain, &c.,

Bombay, Dec. 21.

It was stated at Aldershot on Dec. 14 that the new magazine rifle will be issued to the infantry battalions there during the present week, and meanwhile orders have been given by Sir E. Wood to stop the further instruction of the younger soldiers in the use of the Martini-Henry.

The Berlin *Post* confirms the rumour of the impending amalgamation of the German Witu and East African Companies, with an expression of its satisfaction (adds the *Times* correspondent) that the former was not compelled to sell out to the British East Africa Company, "which is now engaged in drawing boundary lines upon its map that have no existence save in its own capricous imagination."

The appointment of Commander-in-Chief at the Nore will fall vacant early in the new year by the promotion of Vice-Admiral Thomas Bridgeman Lethbridge to the rank of Admiral. Vice-Admiral Lethbridge, who at present heads the list of officers of his rank, has held the appointment since July 1889. His successor is not yet selected, but the names of Vice-Admirals H. D. Hickley, the Hon. W. J. Ward, and the Hon. W. Cecil Carpenter are mentioned for the post, which is worth nearly 3,000l. per annum.

The War Department authorities have issued orders for two new 29-ton steel breech-loading guns to be mounted on the centre bastion at Sheerness to strengthen the defence at the entrance to the rivers Thames and Medway. Extensive works are being carried out in order to mount the guns, the bastion being almost reconstructed. The weapons are to be mounted on the Moncrieff principle, and will only be in sight on the seaward side when in firing position, as they will disappear behind a massive semicircle of concrete immediately on being fired. The guns will be laid by the use of the range-finder, and will be fired by electricity. The detachment working the guns will not in any way be exposed to the fire of the enemy, as they will be stationed behind earthworks of great thickness. The guns are in course of manufacture at Woolwich Arsenal.

How few of us have recalled that at the time railways began to come into use some members of the Royal College of Bavarian doctors called upon the Government to prevent their introduction. They declared that rapid transit from one place to another would give rise to a mental disorder to which they gave the name of delirium furiosum. The pundits further averred that the railway authorities must build a fence 10ft. high on either side of the railway to prevent "cerebral derangement" in those who watched the passing trains.

## HIGH COURT.—Original Side.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley.)

### A HEAVY FINE REMITTED.

IN THE MATTER OF MANOCKJEE EDULJEE CONTRACTOR.

At the last Criminal Sessions of the High Court, his lordship fined Manockjee Eduljee Contractor Rs. 1,000, for failing to appear and give evidence in the case against Shavakshah Pestonjee Niramwalla, who was charged with setting his bungalow at Elphinstone Road on fire, and was after trial sentenced to transportation for life. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, on behalf of Manockjee, now moved for a remission of the fine.

Mr. Lang read an affidavit made by Manockjee, in which he stated that his absence from Bombay at the time was in no way due to any desire on his part to conceal any evidence he could have given as to the facts of the case; and in support of this allegation he said he was present at the High Court every day during the fourth Criminal Sessions, at which the hearing of the case was originally fixed, but that the case was not then proceeded with, and was traversed to the fifth Criminal Sessions. Shortly after the fourth Criminal Sessions, Manockjee was obliged to file his petition for the benefit of the Insolvent Debtors' Act, on the 23rd September 1889, at which date several creditors of his had issued execution against him, and not being protected from arrest by an interim order, he left Bombay for Damaun on that day. He stayed there till the 16th November 1889, when he left it for other places in the Mofussil, where he made short stays, and was obliged to go from place to place to escape arrest at the instance of his creditors. Among other places, he visited Jehan Bordi, Oodwara, Bulsar, Nowsari, Broach, &c., but during his wanderings he had no news or communication from Bombay until the 3rd December last, when he received a letter from his servant in Bombay, giving over to two telegrams requiring him to attend at the Criminal Sessions to give evidence. He had not then succeeded in obtaining an interim order, nor had he been served with a witness *subpœna* which could have protected him from arrest on coming forward to give evidence; and under the circumstances, he was afraid to come down to Bombay. He left Broach for Damaun on the 5th December, and from the latter place came to Bombay on the 12th December, when an interim order had been obtained at the instance of the Official Assignee. Manockjee further stated that he had already given his evidence in the case in the police court, and that his evidence was altogether of a formal nature and did not contain anything in any way relevant as to the guilt or innocence of the accused; and that he had not the slightest motive to suppress his evidence from his lordship and the jury.

His lordship, considering the circumstances disclosed in the affidavit, which were confirmed by telegrams and Gujeratee letters, ordered the fine to be remitted.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons.)

### DISPUTE BETWEEN A SON AND HIS ADOPTIVE MOTHER.

NARAYEN PURSHOTUM VS. SATYABHAMABAI.

The plaintiff claimed that it may be declared that the release dated 15th September 1888 is void; that as the adopted son, he is entitled to the whole estate of Purshotum Canoba; that an account may be taken of the estate come to the hands of defendant, his widow and executrix; that the defendant may be decreed to deliver up to him the whole of the estate, &c. Mr. Lang and Mr. Vicajee, instructed by Mr. D. S. Garud, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Jardine and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared for the defendant, the adoptive mother of the plaintiff.

The plaintiff's case was this. On the 14th June 1876, Purshotum Canoba died at Bombay, possessed of considerable property, having made his last will in the English language on the 11th April 1876, whereof he appointed the defendant, his widow, the sole executrix. Probate of the will was subsequently granted to her. The testator had by his will directed his wife to adopt a son from the family of the relations on her maternal side, the youngest son of Bhai Pandurangjee, if possible, and to give him such moveable or immoveable property as to her might seem fit. The plaintiff, as the youngest son of Bhai Pandurangjee, was adopted by the defendant and named Narayen Purshotum. The plaintiff, then a minor of the age of six years, used to live with his adoptive mother, the defendant, who brought him up and acted as his guardian during his minority. At the time of the adoption it was arranged between the defendant and the natural parents of the plaintiff that he should be entitled to the whole of the estate of the testator and also to the *stridhan* of the defendant at her death. Plaintiff attained his majority in January 1888, some time after which he began to be pressed by several of his creditors, some of whom obtained judgments against him, and were endeavouring to arrest him. The defendant, taking advantage of the circumstance, offered to pay plaintiff a certain sum in cash, and to settle with all his creditors if he would formally release in her favour all his claims upon the estate. The plaintiff accepted the defendant's proposal, and in September 1888 executed a release in her favour. Plaintiff said he had never been paid the sum of Rs. 1,500 mentioned in the release, but had received only Rs. 150 on the occasions on which the release was signed and registered. The defendant never settled with his creditors, and plaintiff was arrested at the suit of one of them and was sent to jail. The plaintiff, therefore, prayed that the release in question be declared to be void.

The defendant's case was that no arrangement was ever made that the plaintiff should become entitled to any portion of the estate of the testator. It was not proved that the release was executed under any circumstances which would render it voidable. Defendant never represented that she would settle with all the plaintiff's creditors, but only that she would pay plaintiff Rs. 1,500. This amount she had paid at the execution of the release. The testator's estate was self-acquired and was validly disposed of by the will; and the plaintiff never had any interest therein. It was urged for the defendant that even if the release were set aside, the plaintiff would not be entitled to any of the other reliefs claimed by him. The defendant, therefore, submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs. Evidence in the case was heard during the day.

## THE SLEEPING CAR COMPANY AGAIN.

Letters have been addressed to the home papers by the passengers on board the s.s. Clyde complaining of the sleeping car accommodation. The writers say:—

Sir,—As we are given to understand that it is perfectly useless to make any representations to the International Sleeping Car Company, we trust you will kindly allow us the use of your columns for placing the following facts before the Anglo-Indian travelling public:—

We left London on the night of the 29th November with the weekly Indian mails. We had booked seats in the Pullman car from Calais to Brindisi, and some of us had paid for them seven weeks in advance, in order to secure certain definite accommodation. On arrival at Calais, however, we were curtly informed that a Pullman car not being available a wagon lit had been substituted, and we were allotted fresh berths.

The Company had, moreover, booked two more passengers than the car could accommodate, and consequently these gentlemen (who had paid full fare for berths) had to sleep on the floor of the passage, and their bedding and luggage had to be stowed away in the lavatories and passages. The discomfort to all resulting from this overcrowding can be easily realised by any one acquainted with the necessarily limited accommodation on board a Mann's car. As each of us had paid £4 9s. 3d. extra fare for special comfort in a 45 hours' journey we were certainly entitled to the full accommodation implied in the contract, and this we did not get.

The attendants on board the car were attentive and obliging, but they were, of course, powerless to prevent overcrowding, which was due solely to the company booking passengers for whom there were not berths.

The Indian travelling public should therefore fully realise the fact that when a passenger pays for a seat in a Pullman car there is no guarantee that he will have the clear use of the lavatories and passages.

Overcrowding a sleeping car seems to us to be most inexcusable cupidity, or stupidity, on the part of the Company.

We are, Yours faithfully,

Elphinstone Begbie, Colonel, H M Bird, B C S, G L Eliot, Major, C T Elton, C E, H Fenton, Captain, M S Howell, B C S, J C R Johnston, Thomas Robinson, R Protector Sims, C E, J E Vallance, and William Young, B C S.

P. and O. Steamer Clyde, 5th December, 1889.

Mr. W. T. Stead is resigning the editorship of the *Pall Mall Gazette* in order to start a new sixpenny monthly to be called *The Review of Reviews*, which will be made up chiefly of extracts from the principal magazines.

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is Freshest, Superior, and Cheaper compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Re. 1-4.

## ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 20th DECEMBER.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Mirzapore, Captain R. Harrey, with the English mails of the 20th December, arrived off the Apollo Bunder at eight o'clock yesterday morning. The following is the list of passengers:—

From London.

Mr Kennedy
Mr H S Close
Mr A Hullah
Mr F Clough
Mr W H Escott
Mr Williamson
Mr Gillespie
Mr W Ingham
Mr Smith
Mr Newcombe
Mr and Mrs Bateman and 2 daughters
Dr Blanchard
Mr J L Walton
Miss L Booker
Major Howard
Mr J G Walker
Mr Maugham
Mr Brammah

From Brindisi.

Mr J H Beresford
Mr B Scott
Earl of Kerry
Lord Fitzmaurice
Mr R E Hart
Mr P Clarke
Miss A Campbell
Mr and Mrs Warner
Mr Van Ingan
Surgn-Major Fullerton
Mr W H Atkins
Mr Newton
Mr Woodside

From Ismailia.—Mr C Von Platen

From Gibraltar.—Mr J S Brito.

From Naples.—Miss A Forrest.

From Aden.—Depy Surgn-Genl Cates.

## THE WEEK'S MAIL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

Mr. Parnell visited Nottingham on Tuesday (Dec. 16.) Replying to the toast of his health at a luncheon in the Liberal Club, Mr Parnell expressed the belief that the report of the Special Commission would not discredit himself or his colleagues, and proceeded to vindicate the Land League agitation, which, he said, had been attended with less crime than other similar movement in any part of the world. He spoke at some length on what he personally aimed at by securing for Ireland Home Rule. It was the industrial development of the country—the restoration of such industries as Ireland had shown herself well adapted for, in order that there might be less general dependence upon agriculture. In the evening Mr Parnell addressed a great public meeting in the Albert Hall. He argued that Mr. Balfour's government of Ireland had been a failure, because it was impossible to govern Ireland by the simultaneous working of coercion and of the Parliamentary system. Two omissions by the Government from the Act of 1887 had brought about in Ireland a new agrarian agitation, and the result was that the new movement bade fair to be the greatest, the most powerful, the most peaceful movement that ever existed in Ireland, or in any other country. He finally severely denounced the Government for their actions in connection with the Special Commission. Mr. Parnell arrived at Hawarden Castle on Wednesday on a visit to Mr. Gladstone.

Lord Hartington, addressing his constituents at Bacup, replied to Mr. Gladstone's speeches at Manchester on Home Rule. He first took up the allegation that the Liberal Unionist party existed entirely by reason of its opposition to Ireland, and admitted that their position was properly described as one of opposition to the Irish policy of Mr. Gladstone, but not opposition to the real interests of Ireland. He denied the charge that they had no right to claim the title of Liberals because they had assisted the Government to defeat Liberal measures. They had, indeed, opposed amendments designed to defeat Government measures, and he explained that their action was a necessity of the well understood system of Parliamentary warfare.

Earl Spencer, speaking at a public meeting at Birmingham, said his party was full of hope, and expected to reverse the result of last general election. He did not believe in the formation of a so-called national party. The Liberal Unionists would, he expected, be absorbed by the Conservatives and Gladstonians.

Mr. Gladstone has informed his supporters in Mid-Lothian that he proposes to visit the county next year.

Scotland is threatened with a railway strike. The Executive Committee of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants for Scotland have issued a circular to their members, submitting, as an alternative to the former proposal of holding an idle day in order to strengthen the ten hours movement, the recommendation to enter upon a strike if the men's demands are not complied with. A well-attended meeting of Edinburgh district railway men on Sunday adopted by a large majority a resolution accepting the Committee's proposal, and they instructed the Committee to at once take a vote of the men by ballot upon it. At all the other railway centres, with one or two exceptions, such as Dunfermline and Montrose, the Committee's proposal to substitute a strike for the idle day was unanimously adopted.

The strike of gas stokers has been a complete failure. The Manchester and Salford men unconditionally surrendered, and large numbers of them applied on Monday to the Corporations for re-engagement. Only a few of them could be taken on. Great distress exists. Though there have been several interviews between representatives of the strikers and the chairman of the South Metropolitan Gas Company, an agreement has not yet been arrived at. The Company's supply of coal is still ample, and the storage of gas has increased to such an extent that the spirits of the men on strike have become considerably damped, and signs of disappointment on the part of the men are apparent at the turn which affairs have taken. The Company absolutely refuse to discharge any of the new hands, and accordingly can only take back very few of the men who "came out" last week.

The secretary of the Ayrshire miners has been communicating with leading politicians with a view to eliciting opinions upon the eight hours question. Mr. Gladstone writes that with the weight of eighty years upon him he is not likely to take the initiative in any new and contested matter. Yet he promises, when the bill is presented, and without forecasting the issue to give it "a dispassionate consideration." Lord Randolph Churchill says he knows of nothing which would prevent him from voting for the principle of such a measure, provided it were supported by those best competent to speak on behalf of the labour interest.

Heavy gales have been experienced this week. On Tuesday very rough weather prevailed in Orkney and Shetland. On Wednesday the gale was severely felt on the east coast. The Stonehaven fishing fleet were at sea when the gale broke out, and they had to leave their lines and run for shelter to the harbour, which they had great difficulty in reaching. One boat was dismasted, and had to run north. A small steamer was sunk in Dundee harbour. The British barque Tenby Castle was wrecked on the Welsh coast on Monday night, and eleven of the crew were drowned. Three vessels have been posted up at Lloyd's as missing, and all hope of their safety has been abandoned. The crews numbered thirty men. The Meteorological Office predicts a continuance of changeable and unsettled weather.

A very serious collision occurred on Wednesday at the entrance to the English Channel between a Dutch passenger steamer with at least 400 emigrants on board from Amsterdam to Buenos Ayres, and a British steamers bound from Calcutta to Hamburg. Both steamers' sank, but there was no loss of life owing to the timely appearance of the steamer Emma, which picked up the crews of the two steamers.

The new Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland and the Countess of Zetland entered Dublin in state last Saturday. They received a very cordial welcome from all classes of the community.

The Forth Bridge is to be opened on Tuesday, 4th March, by the Prince of Wales, who is to be accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh and Prince George.

At the Central Criminal Court, London, on Monday, the grand jury returned a true bill against the proprietor of the *North London Press* for libelling Lord Euston in connection with the "West End scandals."

After a trial extending over three months, the Chisago jury on Monday found Coughlin, Bourke, O'Sullivan, and Kunze guilty of the death of Dr. Cronin, though not of murder in the first degree. The first-named three were sentenced to imprisonment for life, and Kunze to three years' imprisonment. Begg was acquitted. It appears that according to the law of Illinois the jury—and not the Judge—fix the sentences in cases thus tried. The counsel representing the prisoners have already moved for a new trial.

The French Chamber of Deputies had under discussion on Tuesday, a motion to extend to General Boulanger the amnesty recently granted to persons convicted of offences in connection with the late strikes. The Government refused to accept the motion, and the demand for urgency for it, which was moved, was rejected by a very large majority.

The election of the Bishop of Wellington to the Primacy of New Zealand has been declared invalid, and the Right Rev. A. B. Suter, D. D., Bishop of Nelson, has been declared Primate.

Obituary.—Right Hon. E. Ploydell Bouverie; Sir C. F. Shand; Col. Harvey; Baron Farina; Marquis de Caux; Count Batthyany; Dr. Ganglbauer; M. de Witt; Mr. T. F. Gibson; M. T. Purnell; Mr. F. W. Cosens; Carl Formes; Lady Lyster.

ALL those who appreciate Lily-white Teeth purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flowers, should use Kemp & Co.'s FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR, which is both a perfect dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth-Wash. Per bottle, Rs. 2-6 and Rs. 3-4.

## THE RETIREMENT OF ARMY OFFICERS.

Mr. Stanhope, Secretary for War, has addressed a letter to Mr. A. F. Jeffreys, M. P., on the subject of the order recently issued regulating voluntary retirement. He says:—

I have much pleasure in sending you the explanation for which you ask, respecting the order recently issued regulating voluntary retirement, and all the more, because some of my other correspondents, while admitting the comparatively small nature of the change effected by it, yet contend that to make any such changes constitutes a breach of faith with officers in the army. It is not difficult to show that this contention is absolutely without foundation. In the report of Lord Penzance's Commission, in 1876, you will find that they recommend, in order to reduce the necessity for compulsory retirement, the institution of a system of voluntary retirement on gratuities, which would be less expensive to the State, and they accompanied their recommendation with these words:—

"The above system, then, is intended as a flexible one, under which the actual rate of promotion can be controlled. It is an inevitable result of the regimental system, and of promotion taking place within the regiment, that the officers of any one regiment may from time to time go forward quicker than those of another, by reason of more frequent death, or other causes of vacancy. This inequality may, to some extent, be rectified in the granting or withholding voluntary retirement in each individual case, according to the general state of promotion in the particular regiment. By the exercise of a little discretion the general rate of promotion may be held in check on the one hand, or stimulated on the other throughout the army. And further, we may remark that a system of this kind, capable of expansion or contraction in the hands of those who are to administer it, will readily adapt itself to the changes, by way of augmentation of the higher ranks or otherwise, which the future development of military organisation may render necessary."

And they further say:—"It is important, however, to state what we do not intend. We do not intend to create any new vested rights; on the contrary, we think it ought to be distinctly made known to every officer that any scale of pensions upon retirement which may be adopted is not intended as a scale of fixed sums which an officer has a legal or even a moral right to claim or receive, but a scale of retirements purely optional on the part of the Crown, and to be offered or not to individual officers according to the current exigencies of the service. In other words, we wish it to be understood that, in our opinion, no valid or moral claims, having the practical force of vested rights, should be created in respect of pensions or sums of money on retirement inasmuch as their adjustment in point of amount to the needs of the service is a matter to be determined only by experience."

Accordingly, to carry this recommendation into effect, the preamble of the Royal Warrant contained a clause declaring that no officer should be "entitled to claim hereafter any promotion, pension, or other advantages conferred by any provision of our present warrant in the event of such provision being at any time added to, varied or cancelled. It is clear, therefore, that the right of altering the regulations affecting voluntary retirements as "experience" and "the current exigences of the service" may suggest, is not only reserved to the Secretary of State, but that he is bound, if necessary, to exercise it. In the discharge of this duty the regulations were largely modified by my predecessors in 1884 and 1886. Nevertheless, when Lord Randolph Churchill's Committee on the Army Estimates in 1888 called attention to "the heavy charge now borne by the country in order to facilitate a flow of promotion unparalleled in other European armies," it became necessary to consider whether regulations still went beyond the limits laid down by Lord Penzance's Commission, and provided for a flow of promotion in excess of that guaranteed to officers of the army at the time of the abolition of the purchase system, and as a result, the Royal Warrant and Army Order of 1889, have introduced certain farther restrictions on voluntary retirement.

I do not now propose to argue whether these are in excess of the exigencies of the service or not. There may be difference of opinion on these points, and a decision can only be arrived at after a patient examination of the facts, with an earnest endeavour to protect the just interests of the service on the one hand, and of the National Exchequer on the other. If evidence can be brought forward sufficient to convince the Secretary of State that any one of the recent restrictions tends unduly to retard promotion, according to the standard laid down by the Royal Commission, he is just as much bound to act upon it as he is also compelled to impose whatever limitations may be found to be necessary. All I desire to do on the present occasion is to explain perecisely the principles upon which all modifications of the regulations affecting retirement are, and must be, based.

## THE CLEVELAND STREET SCANDAL.

The November Sessions of the Central Criminal Court were opened on Dec. 16 at the Old Bailey, in the presence of the Lord Mayor, the Recorder, several aldermen, and the sheriffs. In the calendar were the names of ninety-three prisoners, including four charged with bigamy, thirteen with burglary, five with forgery, ten with housebreaking, four with libel, one with murder, one with attempting to commit murder, and eight with robbery with violence. The Recorder, in charging the grand jury, said there was one case to which he would draw attention. It was a charge of libel brought by Lord Euston against a paper published in North London, and all he need say about the matter then was that it accused Lord Euston with having been concerned in certain very discreditable matters which took place in the neighbourhood of the Tottenham Court Road. The mere perusal of the statement would in a moment convince them that it was libel, and the publication could not be disputed. The matter, therefore, was obviously one in which they must find a true bill against the accused, and then the circumstances of the excuse or justification, whichever was put forward could be placed before the jury. The grand jury were then dismissed to their duties. Subsequently the grand jury found a true bill against Ernest Parke, editor of the *North London Press*, for libeling Lord Euston.

On the 19th ultimo the case was again mentioned. Mr. Parke surrendered to his bail, and pleaded not guilty, and Mr. Asquith, for him, tendered the defence of justification, and that the libel was true in substance and in fact, and that the publication was for the public benefit. Mr. Hart, for Lord Euston, applied for a postponement of the trial, which was not opposed, and the defendant's bail was enlarged till next sessions.

At Bow Street, on Dec. 18, before Mr. Vaughan, summonses were issued and copies served on Mr. Arthur Newton, solicitor, of Great Marlborough Street, his clerk, Frederick Taylor, and an interpreter named A. de Galla, for an alleged conspiracy between Sept. 25, and at divers times to Dec. 13 with divers persons to obstruct, pervert, and defeat the ends of justice in certain proceedings then pending at the Marlborough Street Police-court and in the Central Criminal Court, in respect of offences alleged to have been committed by divers persons at 19, Cleveland Street, Fitzroy Square, and to obstruct, pervert, and defeat the due course of law and justice in respect of the said offence. In an interview the accused stated that this prosecution was instituted by the Treasury for the purpose of proving that the Government had not been conniving at the escape of criminals as suggested in certain newspapers. The hearing of the case is fixed for Dec. 23.

## INDIA AND THE COMING BUDGET.

The following memorial has been addressed to the Chancellor of the Exchequer:—"To the Right Honourable George Joachim Goschen, M.P., her Majesty's Chancellor of the Exchequer. Sir,—In view of the flourishing condition of the British Exchequer, the Council of the East India Association ventures to again urge on your attention the desirability of abolishing the silver duties and of reforming the laws relating to hall-marking. After the repeated memorials presented to the Chancellors of the Exchequer, your predecessor, and to yourself since 1882, and the very full statement of the Earl of Northbrook on the 26th of July of this year, the council does not consider it necessary to justify its petition at any length, and contents itself by calling attention to the answer of the Secretary of State for India, made on the 26th of July of this year that 'he was quite sure the Chancellor of the Exchequer was perfectly willing to remove the duty when he found himself able to do so, and that he trusted that next year the Chancellor of the Exchequer would feel himself in a position to grant this much-needed relief.' I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant, Orfeur Cavenagh, Chairman for the Council of the East India Association.—Westminster Chambers."

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

## INDIAN PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

### THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS.

The ninth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders in this company was held at Winchester House on Dec. 17, General Sir R. J. Meade presided, and, in moving the adoption of the report, said that from half-year to half-year there had been a steady increase in the traffic as regarded the net earnings of the six months under review, and but for special renewals they would have been represented by the sum of £38,734. This would have been 1·27 per cent. on the paid-up capital, or at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. While their coal traffic had not been so large as formerly, passengers' receipts, especially from the third-class, had much improved. As to the current half-year, despite abnormally heavy rains, the protracted closing of canals, and other disturbing causes, they believed the gross earnings would be about 12 lacs. Up to Dec. 7, 10 lacs 8,000 rs. had been earned. Mr. O. C. Waterfield seconded the report, which was agreed to un

## THE FRENCH-BREWSTER DIVORCE SUIT.

Mr. Justice Butt and a special jury commenced hearing on Monday, Dec. 16, in the Divorce Division, the consolidated divorce suits of French-Brewster vs. French-Brewster and French-Brewster vs. French-Brewster and Gore.

Sir Charles Russell, Q.C., Mr. Inderwick, Q.C., and Mr. Coward appeared for the wife, the petitioner in the first suit; the Solicitor-General, Mr. Bayford, Q.C., and Mr. Deane appeared for the husband; and Mr. Lockwood, Q.C., and Mr. Asquith appeared for the co-respondent, the Hon. Henry Arthur Ormsby Gore.

The petitioner, Mrs. Geraldine French-Brewster, sought a dissolution of her marriage with her husband, Captain Robert Abraham French-Brewster, on the ground of desertion and adultery, which the respondent denied. In the second petition the husband sought a decree for the dissolution of his marriage on the ground of his wife's adultery with the co-respondent, Captain the Hon. Henry Ormsby Gore. Both the respondent and the co-respondent denied the charge of adultery.

THE CASE FOR MRS. FRENCH-BREWSTER.

Sir Charles Russell, in opening the wife's case, said the lady, formerly Miss Geraldine Cooper, was the daughter of Mr. Cooper, a gentleman of position in Sterlingshire, Scotland, and she was married on the 28th of September, 1876, to Mr. French-Brewster, then a subaltern in the 1st Dragoon Guards. He was a gentleman of good family and position, having a private fortune of some £10,000 a year. There was issue of the marriage three sons. In 1882 Mr. French-Brewster made the acquaintance of a married lady of great personal attractions. Nothing criminal was charged against Mrs. O'Conner, and if possible counsel would have kept her name out of the case; but that was impossible. Mr. French-Brewster went to reside in Merrion-square, Dublin, and there his intercourse with the O'Conners became very intimate. He "dangled" a great deal after Mrs. O'Conner, and when his wife remonstrated on what became a source of grief to her, he insisted on her mixing with the O'Conners, and they were invited to balls in Merrion-square, and in 1883 Mr. French-Brewster went yachting with the O'Conners in Scotland. In 1883 Mr. French-Brewster was returned member of Parliament for Portarlington, since disfranchised, and as a matter of course was absent much in London attending to his parliamentary duties. Mrs. French-Brewster did not object to that, but when she wished to leave Dublin and come to London he made the singular objection for a man in his position—namely, that of expense. Counsel described Mr. French-Brewster as a gentleman of singular and uncertain temper. After neglecting his wife and receiving remonstrances from her, he would after an interval come to her and express contrition, and with regard to Mrs. O'Conner would say that she was not fit to tie his wife's shoe-laces. The domestic life of husband and wife, as sketched by counsel, from 1883 onward became more and more unhappy until the present suits were commenced.

MRS. FRENCH-BREWSTER'S EVIDENCE.

Mrs. French-Brewster then went into the witness-box. She said that in 1882 she was residing in Dublin with her husband, and heard of his intimacy with [illegible] Conners. She spoke to him on the subject, and [illegible] heard they were very objectionable people. [illegible] husband's intimacy increased. [illegible] changed. When she [illegible] often swore at [illegible] nuisance." [illegible] remonstrated with him about his conduct [illegible] O'Conner what did he say? He used to [illegible] not fit to tie her shoe-strings, that I was a [illegible] comparison with her, and that I was not [illegible] her. In November, 1884, she accompanied to London for the autumn session, [illegible] or 18th of that month had reason [illegible] husband's conduct. He first made [illegible] tened to throw her downstairs. [illegible] rical and not fit to be left [illegible] she should have the foot- [illegible] ed up. On that occasion [illegible] er husband was often [illegible] months at a time, she [illegible] bjected to the yacht [illegible] He said the money [illegible], and then commenced [illegible] d on one occasion he [illegible] o shoot her. In 1885 [illegible] g to Norway yachting [illegible] roposed that she should [illegible] ness asked if Mr. O'Con- [illegible] was in ignorance of this [illegible] lied in the negative. He [illegible] er did not wish to speak to [illegible] to do with the witness. She [illegible] er, who said it was an insult to her [illegible] associate with Mrs. O'Conner. Her [illegible] m remonstrated with her husband, and [illegible] rd things, to which no reply was made. [illegible] she went on board her husband's yacht [illegible] outh, and sailed to Dieppe. There were [illegible] chts in the harbour, Mr. Blunt's and another [illegible] gentleman's. They visited each other's yacht, and on shore went together to the casino. After returning to Cowes, her husband came to her cabin at eight o'clock in the morning and ordered her to pack up and leave.

For what reason?—He said I had misconducted myself at Dieppe with Mr. Blunt. Afterwards he retracted the charge and apologized in writing. He said he was very much ashamed of himself for having made the charge. By the way of an excuse he said that he was much annoyed at the witness's looking at the people bathing. He was with her, and said nothing at the time. In 1886 her husband threatened to leave the house if she would not meet the O'Conners at dinner. He did leave the house, and the witness wrote to Mr. O'Conner, and her husband saw the letter.

On Tuesday (Dec. 17) Mrs. French-Brewster said that she took a house in Upper Brook-street, and in May, 1886, when her husband returned from America, she called on him at his club. She heard that the O'Conners were in town soon after her husband's arrival. Her husband came to reside with her. In July there was some conversation about the O'Conners, when her husband "snubbed" her. He went out, and one of the servants found her in a swoon on the floor. He heard about this from the servant, and the next morning her husband came to her room and spoke very kindly to her. The witness took this to be a kind of apology for his previous conduct.

THE VISIT TO COWES.

Mrs. French-Brewster went on to say that her husband refused to go with her in society, or to be seen with her in public places. At the end of July he packed up his personal belongings and went to Cowes. She thought his conduct very strange. She went with him and stayed one night at an hotel and then went on board Major Orr-Ewing's yacht Gwendoline. Her husband stayed at the club. There was a quarrel whilst at Cowes about Mrs. O'Conner.

PAINFUL SCENES.

In August, 1886, she and her husband went to Scotland. They stayed at the St. Enoch's Hotel, Glasgow. Her husband came to her room and said he was going early the next morning to Dublin to say good-bye to the O'Conners. The witness said, "Are you going to join them?" Her husband said he should do as he liked, and that he was sick of the whole affair and of her. He added that neither he nor the O'Conners cared what she thought or did. He hoped he would never see her face again.

Did you see him again?—Yes; I got up early the next morning and went into his room. He was lying on the couch. I said he had said very many unkind things to me and I hoped he did not mean them.

What did he say or do?—He swore at me, and, rising from the couch, struck me.

THE JOURNEY TO AMERICA.

Mr. French-Brewster left her on the 24th of August, 1886, and went to America. With the exception of sending her a Christmas card, on which he had written "God bless my wife," she received no communication from him whilst he was in America. This was received on the 7th of January, 1887. She never heard from him again until August, 1888. On the 9th of January, 1887, the witness wrote to her husband saying it was strange that she should receive a slip of paper bearing the words "God bless my wife" when he had deserted her, leaving her exposed to temptation and sore with neglect. She reproached him with his desertion; but added that after his treatment she could not desire to be with him as she used to do. She had heard that he was travelling in America with the O'Conners. Her brother, Mr. William Cooper, about the same time wrote a letter to Mr. French-Brewster and to Mr. William O'Conner, setting forth in very plain terms what he thought of their conduct towards the witness. [The letters were put in and read.] At the end of May or beginning of June, 1887, the witness heard that her husband had returned and she wrote to him at his club. There was no reply, and the witness wrote again, and no answer was received. In August she went to Cowes with her children and sister. She and her sister went into the garden of the club-house.

FINAL NEGOTIATIONS.

What happened?—I saw my husband come to the door and point towards us with his stick. Shortly afterwards a servant brought a note stating that if I did not leave the grounds he would take steps to have me removed. [The note was put in and read.] Afterwards I met my husband in the streets of Cowes, and he passed without speaking. Her husband, the witness continued, went to India early in 1888, and she returned to Dublin. The care-taker of the house, No. 62, Merrion-square, brought her a note which she had received from Captain French-Brewster forbidding her (the care-taker, to allow the witness to enter the house if she called. The care-taker seemed very much distressed and brought the note to the witness in order to spare herself the unpleasant duty of turning her away from the house. In 1886, having given up all hope of ever living again with her husband, and being unwilling to force herself upon a man who said he desired never to see her face again, she wrote a memorandum recording her sentiments, and at the same time she took off her wedding-ring and sealed both in an envelope. At the end of December, 1887, the witness sent the packet to her husband, then in San Francisco.

THE WITNESS CROSS-EXAMINED.

Cross-examined by the Solicitor-General: Down to 1882 was your married life a happy one?—Yes; fairly so. My husband was very rough at times, but he was always very sorry afterwards. I had no personal repugnance towards my husband, and did not at times say that I loathed him.

AN UNNAMED GENTLEMAN.

Mrs. French-Brewster on Wednesday, 18th ult., again went into the witness-box, and her cross-examination by the Solicitor-General (representing the husband) was resumed. The Solicitor-General wrote a name on a slip of paper to the witness for her to read. He then said: Now that you have read the name of that gentleman will you tell me whether there were not, in 1883, differences between you and your husband with regard to your behaviour with that gentleman?

The witness: No, there were not. In 1883 Mr. French-Brewster became a member of the Royal Yacht Squadron. He gave up his shooting in Scotland in 1884. In 1883 he went to Cowes, and left her with his yacht Geraldine at Kingstown.

Did not the gentleman whose name I have given you visit you every day while the yacht was in Kingstown Harbour?—No; he came on board the yacht three or four times. A great many people called on me, and I felt very much being left alone. On one occasion I went out with the gentleman in the dingy. We went out for a row after dinner. We were out about an hour. My husband made no complaint at the time, and did not comment on my conduct. The first time he referred to the subject by way of complaint was in 1886.

DISCARDING THE WEDDING RING.

Referring to the interview with her husband at Glasgow before he went to America the second time, the witness said she told her brother William that her sister and her husband struck her in the sitting-room of the St. Enoch's Hotel. She also told Mr. Montfort, to whom she told almost everything. In December, 1886, she wrote a memorandum, in which she wrapped her wedding ring and sealed both up.

Have you worn your ring since?—No. Where is it?—I suppose my husband has it. I sent the packet on to him in December, 1887. I was very much cut up when I wrote the memorandum, and took off my wedding-ring. Having made up my mind, I thought I had better stick to it. When I met my husband at Cowes I did not speak to him. I introduced myself into the club gardens. Mr. Holt put down my sister's name, and he told me that I had a right to go into the gardens. I was anxious at the time for my husband to return home.

LORD WILLIAM CECIL.

Sir Charles Russell: The Solicitor-General has referred to a gentleman whose name has not been disclosed. Is there any ground for saying that your conduct with him was at any time improper?—No.

Sir Charles Russell: There is not the slightest wish on our part to conceal anything. The name of the gentleman written on the piece of paper is Lord William Cecil. To the witness: Is not that so? The witness: Yes.

Sir Charles Russell: Then let me ask you.—Is there any foundation for the suggestion that when you were with him at Kingstown or at any other time or place, there was anything not commendable in your conduct?—None whatever.

Evidence having been given by Lord William Seymour, Lady Granville-Gordon, Mr. Charles Butler, Captain Grant, Mr. Seton Hamilton, and Mr. Alexander Cooper, Sir Charles Russell said that concluded the first branch of the case.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST CAPTAIN FRENCH-BREWSTER.

Albert Gabb, head waiter at the Grand Hotel, Eastbourne, examined by Mr. Inderwick, said on the 29th of December, 1888, a gentleman and lady, passing as Mr. and Mrs. Thistlethwaite, took rooms at the hotel. On the 31st they were joined by a lady calling herself Miss Hodge. On the 1st of January Captain French-Brewster came to the hotel and joined the party, using the same sitting-room. The manners of the ladies were not such as would have been expected from ladies in a public room. Captain French-Brewster occupied a separate bed-room.

John Butcher, night-porter at the Grand Hotel, gave evidence to the effect that Captain French-Brewster, Captain Thistlethwaite and Mrs. Thistlethwaite, and Miss Hodge returned to the hotel together at night, and were in the habit of ordering up whiskies and sodas. One night they ordered four sodas and one pint of whisky to be sent up to the sitting-room. The four then sat down to play cards.

Edward Williams, hotel clerk, asked how he would describe Miss Hodge, said "She was tall and smart; in fact, a lady whom you would describe as a very fine woman. She had light hair, and was about twenty-five years of age." He had seen Captain Thistlethwaite go out of the hotel with the lady calling herself his wife on his arm, and Captain French-Brewster going out with Miss Hodge on his arm.

Henry Kantz, a waiter at the hotel, described the party as a "lively party altogether." He saw Captain French-Brewster kissing one of the ladies.

Mr. Benjamin Nicholls said he knew a woman called Vera Hodge, who formerly lived in Maddox-street, and he knew that she was a loose woman.

THE CASE FOR CAPTAIN FRENCH-BREWSTER.

The case for Captain French-Brewster was opened on Thursday, 19 ult. Edward Long, butler to Captain French-Brewster, at Merrion-square, Dublin, and still in his service, examined by Mr. Bayford, said that Captain Ormsby Gore commenced to visit Mrs. French-Brewster in 1886 at her house. His visits became more frequent in 1887. Mrs. French-Brewster used to receive him in the drawing room, and they were often alone, sometimes for two or three hours at a time. One evening, between six and seven o'clock, going into the drawing-room quickly he heard a rustling or scuffling sort of noise, and observed Captain Gore jump away quickly and stand with his back to the fireplace. He seemed much confused. Mrs. French-Brewster was reclining in a corner of the sofa. She did not say anything. This occurred in February or April, 1887. Mr. French-Brewster came to Brook-street in May, 1888, and the witness came also. Captain Gore paid frequent visits to Mrs. French-Brewster there, and was often alone with her.

Did she give you any instructions with regard to Captain Gore?—Yes. When he was there she told me that she was "not at home" to any one else. The witness then described certain acts of familiarity between Captain Gore and Mrs. French-Brewster which he had witnessed.

Private Tom Johnson, 11th Hussars, examined by the Solicitor-General, said that in April, 1885, he commenced acting as Captain Gore's body servant, and continued in that capacity until December, 1888. Captain Gore occupied the same quarters in the Royal Hospital, Dublin, during that period. It was a double set of quarters occupied by Captain Gore and Captain Doyle.

When did Mrs. French-Brewster begin to visit Captain Gore in these quarters?—About November, 1886. I should say she came about five or six times in all. Once or twice she was accompanied by some one else, and on the other occasions she came alone. The visits were at different times of the day. Whenever Mrs. French-Brewster came Captain Gore ordered me to come into the sitting-room by way of the vestibule instead of coming through the passage door. This order was given when Mrs. French-Brewster came alone or with another lady. Towards the end of 1886 or in the beginning of 1887 Mrs. French-Brewster visited Captain Gore, and took tea in the sitttting-room. They were alone from half-past three to about half-past seven. Captain Gore conducted Mrs. French-Brewster to a cab.

After they had left what did you notice?—The rug was disarranged, the fender out of its place, and a basket chair was broken on one side. A ladies' white handkerchief was lying on the rug. I put it in the press in the passage. Directly afterwards Captain Gore returned to the sitting room, looked around, and went out again. He did not tell me what he was looking for. The handkerchief remained in the press until November 1888, when I gave it to Mr. Kendall, a detective. [A sealed packet was handed to the witness.] The handkerchief now produced I identify as the one which I picked up.

EXTRAORDINARY ADMISSIONS.

Cross-examined by Sir Charles Russell: I am aware that Mrs. French-Brewster was in the habit of visiting Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar. The Prince's house and the officer's quarters form part of one building. On the occasions when Mrs. French-Brewster visited Captain Gore she might have come from the Princess's apartments. I told Mr. Lewis's clerk in Dublin that I had not given any information to Mr. Kendall, the detective, against Mrs. French-Brewster. I made the statement twice, once in London and once in Dublin.

And on both occasions you told a lie?—Yes.

Did you tell him of the story of the handkerchief first or last?—Mr. Kendall told me about it first of all. He said a man named Taylor had told him that a lady's handkerchief had been found in Captain Gores' room.

Will you swear that Mrs. French-Brewster was ever in Captain Gores' quarters at all in November or December, 1886, or in January, 1887?—I cannot swear.

Then what do you mean by telling us that Mrs. French-Brewster's visits commenced in November, 1886, and that it was on the first or second of these visits you picked up the handkerchief?—I am not certain about the dates.

The Court then adjourned.

## THE INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC.

With certainly more than 150,000 persons affected in Berlin on Monday, December 16—indeed Professor Leyden declared that a third of the inhabitants were suffering from it; with Frankfort and Munich in considerable fear because of its ravages; with horses being attacked in Austria and Hungary; with the doctors of Berne and Bale with numerous sufferers on their hands; and with the victims increasing in Madrid and the appearance of the malady in London—the severity and importance of the epidemic can no longer be denied. The *Daily News* correspondent in the French capital met the Marquis de Caux, Mdme. Patti's first husband. He said, "I don't set up to be a fashionable man, but I am fighting influenza, to which end I have just taken a vapour bath, and am now hurrying home." He died on Saturday morning, Dec. 13, at the Continental Hotel, where he latterly lived. The disease attacked his chest, and brought on inflammation of the lungs. The Marquis had entered his sixty-second year. He was apparently in good health until he met with the attack which was fatal to him. Notwithstanding the optimist report of the doctors sent by the Board of Health to inspect the Louvre, the epidemic differs in this from the grippe, that it attacks the head and lungs more violently, and for some time utterly prostrates the patients. This is seen in the state of the pupils at the Government Schools, who have passed through the illness, and, being desirous of losing no time, have come back. They are hardly able to sit up at their desks. At Vienna the disease has appeared in the barracks. If it is considered that out of every twenty cases of influenza about one is so serious as to necessitate medical assistance, it will be seen from the fact of some 500 persons having appealed to the hospitals on two days how large a proportion of the inhabitants of Vienna has taken the disease.

The Medical Council of the Police Prefecture of St. Petersburg has officially declared its opinion upon the influenza, which is that it can have no connecton with cholera, as the microbe organism of one disease cannot be so transformed as to produce another disease, and that it is also not influenced by insanitary conditions, although the Council thinks it an opportune moment to provide for the sanitation of the city.

Later intelligence informs us that the epidemic has reached Belgrade, whence we learn that forty deputies of the Skuptschina are already on the sick list in consequence of it. In Vienna it has spread to all the suburbs, and to another of the barracks; but the sufferers are not so numerous among the men as among the officers. The chief centre of infection in the Austrian capital is still the General Hospital, and every day fresh cases among doctors, nurses, and patients are announced. Some have been well for a week and have had a fresh attack. Among those on the sick list are the Dean of the Medical Faculty, Professors Hofmann, Ludwig Fuchs, and Baron Krafft, who is a director of the Lunatic Asylum. In Madrid the epidemic which was at first said to be of no very serious nature, is now reported to be spreading.

One of the sufferers from the extraordinary malady is Count Moltke. He was forced to remain in bed for a few days, but happily he has now so far recovered as to be able to again enjoy his usual drives. Meanwhile, from Paris comes news of another death as a result of the epidemic. The victim is M. Vaudal, formerly Postmaster-General under the Empire. Madame Carnot and M. de Freycinet have also been attacked. The sick list has fallen at the Polytechnic from seventy to twenty. At the Military School of St. Cyr the classes have been suspended on account of the influenza on Tuesday. On Tuesday morning, Dec. 17, the total of those invalided at the Central Telegraph Office was 263, of whom 87 were lady clerks. At Frankfort-on-the-Main eighty men of the 117th Regiment have been attacked. From other places come similar accounts.

Information received from more than one district of the Metropolis would seem to point to the fact that the epidemic of influenza, which has created such widespread alarm on the Continent, has reached and established itself in London. Medical practitioners, in suburban district especially, speak of the abnormally large number of persons—chiefly adults—affected with chest and throat complaints. Within the comparatively limited area of London journalists the list of absentees from influenza is large, the lighter attack in more than one instance having been succeeded by pleurisy. Large printing offices have, too, been attacked. In one establishment alone, within the city radius, more than forty men are on the sick list from the same cause, and many others are following their occupation with difficulty. The symptoms are those cited in Continental telegrams. The men affected first complain of headache and dizziness; their eyes begin to look unnaturally bright or swollen; they have a metallic taste in the mouth; it and finally their lower limbs fail to support them, giving way at the knee-joints. At length they become utterly unable to go about their ordinary duties. The disease is described as not of a fatal character.

Dr. Proust, a distinguished Paris professor, on Tuesday, Dec. 17, delivered an important lecture at the Academy of Medicine on the epidemic. Dr. Proust said that the malady, as diagnosed in Paris, exhibited some of the symptoms of "Dengue fever," such as the general prostration of the patient in the beginning, the purple colour of the face, the rashness and eruptions on the skin, the appearance of the throat and palate, and the rheumatic pains. It was probable that a cold and temperate clime would modify the "Dengue fever" and import into it certain characteristics different from those observed in the East, attenuate its results, and shorten its duration. It had never, in fact, been observed in these latitudes, and had always been prevalent in periods of extreme heat or extreme dampness, invading hot countries in summer and winter.

## INDIA TO ENGLAND IN FOURTEEN DAYS.

For the first time in the history of the British Post Office, writes a home paper, the Indian mails have been delivered in London under fourteen days. The letters which left Bombay at five o'clock on Friday evening, Nov. 29, were received by addressees in the City on Friday afternoon at three o'clock. Thus it was possible for merchants to reply the same evening, and let their correspondents in India hear from them in a day or two over a month. This marvellous expedition was due to the splendid steaming qualities of the Oceana, the vessel of the Peninsular and Oriental fleet which took Albert Victor out to India. She reached Suez under eight days, and covered the whole distance to Brindisi in twelve days fifteen hours, thus maintaining an average speed of nearly 400 knots per day, including stoppages at intermediate ports (Aden and Suez) and detention in the Suez Canal.

## THE SERVICES AT HOME.

India Office, Dec. 20.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sir H M Durand, KCIE, CSI, BCS | Lieut-Col R Stokoe, M Inf |
| Mr W Williams, B | Capt C F Stevens, MSC |
| Mr W D N Neal, B | Capt E C M Lushington, MCS |
| Lieut H Wilson-Iles, BRA | Lieut O G Jevors, MSC |
| Col E P Gardon, BSC | Mr H Mainwaring, Bo |
| Lieut C S Williams, BSC | Capt H B Warden, Bo SC |
| Lieut H J Jones, BCS | Lieut G S Broome, Bo SC |
| Col R W Hesketh, MSC | |

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr J J Allen, B, 8 mos | Mr J Thorburn, M, 3 mos |
| Mr H W Smith, B, 4½ mos | Lieut J Thornhill, MSC 6 mos |
| Col G W Willock, B Cav, 3 mos | Surg-Maj T Mayne, MMS, 3 mos |
| Col R Eardley-Wilmot, B Inf, 3 mos | Mr M Carrel, Bo, 8 days |
| Lieut H S E Palmer, BSC, 6 mos | |

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr R B Younghusband, BCS | Lieut G C Cawood, BSC |
| Mr A E Staley, BCS | Lieut C J Wimberley, BSC |
| Mr W L Edge, B | Lieut G F H Dillon, BSC |
| Mr E J Ramsay, B | Lieut H C Nanton, BRE |
| Rev S L G Sandberg, BA, BEE | Mr J W Bast, MCS |
| | Mr G E Bawdry, M |
| Col F D M Brown, VC, BSC | Lieut R W Falcon, MSC |
| | Lieut R M Bell, MSC |
| Col D W Inglis, B Inf | Lieut J H Lowry, MSC |
| Major E D F Birkett, BSC | Mr H W Lewis, Bo |
| Major G Richardson, BSC | Capt M T Lyde, Bo SC |
| Major E C Kellie, BSC | Lieut C M H Merriman, Bo SC |
| Capt C G R Thackwell, BSC | Rev W C Noyes, Rangoon |

## ENGLAND AND PORTUGAL IN EAST AFRICA.

The *Times* correspondent telegraphed from Zanzibar on Dec. 13:—

"News has just been received by steamer from Mozambique to the effect that the situation in the Shire highlands is serious. Major Serpa Pinto, having deceived Mr. Johnston by declaring peaceful intentions, returned to Mozambique for reinforcements after the latter's passage to the north. He then proceeded to the Makololo country, formed a large entrenched camp on the border, picked a quarrel with the Makololo and declared war, slaughtering hundreds with Gatling guns, and capturing two English flags rumoured to have been lately presented by the British Consul. The Makololo, thoroughly subdued by the Portuguese accepted their domination, believing themselves abandoned by England. Major Serpa Pinto now announces publicly his intention of conquering the entire country up to Nyassa in the name of the Portuguese Government, and has written to all English residents at Blantyre, Zomba, and elsewhere advising them to place themselves under Portuguese protection, otherwise he will not be answerable for the consequences. Consul Johnston is believed to be at Lukoma. Bishop Smythies has arrived here."

The Portuguese version of this alarming story was published in London on Monday December 16th:—

The Lisbon correspondent of the *Times*, telegraphing on Sunday, says:—"The Portuguese Government has just received advices from the West Coast of Africa, according to which the expedition against the chief Guiaco, on the Cabango, proved completely successful, the negroes being completely defeated and Fort Princess Amelia re-occupied. In official circles it is stated that no fresh news of importance has been received by the mail from Mozambique just in. The telegram from Zanzibar, which has been retransmitted here, has created a somewhat uneasy feeling, although the Lisbon newspapers declare that the news which has now reached England, *via* Zanzibar, respecting Major Serpa Pinto's conflicts with the Makololo is only that which was known and published in England about a month ago. Nothing is said officially or extra-officially with regard to the English flags said to have been taken by Major Serpa Pinto from the Makololo. A point-blank denial is given to the statement that deceit was practised towards the British Consul, who, on the other hand, is charged with having attempted to deceive the Portuguese authorities at Mozambique. The charge made by the *Diario de Noticias* is so concrete and, if true, has such an important bearing upon the larger question at issue, that I quote the words:—"The Consul was not deceived; it was he, as we are assured, who attempted to elude Portuguese authority. The Consul is called Johnston. He asked the Portuguese authorities for permission as a private individual or as a merchant to traverse our territory, further begging special recommendations for all places where there were Portuguese. Instead of treating of his business matters, he began a propaganda among the Makololo against us, distributing English flags. This is what is affirmed in Lisbon; it is very different to what the *Times* propagates, and it is this that requires clearing up."

But this is not by any means the only point that requires to be promptly cleared up and settled, if serious mischief is to be avoided. "I am informed on authority I cannot doubt," the correspondent continues, "that Consul Johnston, only in April last, acting semi-officially, effected an apparently satisfactory settlement of Anglo-Portuguese territorial claims in South-East Africa, and it may well be asked why the arrangement then come to has not been carried, or attempted to be carried, into effect, with or without modifications, by the Government concerned. I understand that one of the principal points of the arrangement was complete continuity of the English territories from south to north."

Telegraphing later, the same correspondent says:—

"From another source I have received confirmation of Consul Johnston's negotiations with the Portuguese authorities. They were carried on here, and Mr. Johnston returned to London in order to communicate the result of the pourparlers. To judge from the tone of to-night's Press, serious difficulties with England are anticipated here. In face of England's menacing attitude, united Portugal is exhorted not to recede a step, but to remain calm and firm, confiding in the justice of her cause and appealing to the judgment of Europe."

The Lisbon newspapers of Monday morning (Dec. 16) enlarged (writes the same authority) upon Mr. Johnston's alleged bad faith towards the authorities of Mozambique, who, in consequence, had cancelled his safe conduct. It was affirmed that they would be able to give irrefutable proofs that Major Serpa Pinto only acted in self-defence, after a surveying party for the Shire railway had been treacherously attacked by the Makololo, and it was more than insinuated that this attack was instigated by the English, or by those favouring English interests.

It was said on Monday (Dec. 16) that revelations as to the misdeeds of English subjects at Blantyre and elsewhere in the neighbourhood of Lake Nyassa, which had been kept back in order not to envenom the question, would be made public. The world would then see how English civilisation in Africa was carried on by irresponsible and unwatched persons. It was alleged that proofs would be forthcoming that these persons had acted with unbridled license, treating the natives like slaves, and punishing them in the most arbitrary fashion. Cases even of murder are cited, not only of negroes, but of white men. In support of these grave charges there is said to be ample evidence, not only from Portuguese, but from independent, even English, sources.

Extracts from Monday's English Press attacking and menacing Portugal, were published in Lisbon the same night. The Portuguese journals insist that England has been completely and purposely deceived by the news sent with that object through Zanzibar. They publish a letter from the chief engineer of the Shire survey, dated Mupasso, Sept. 8 [Reuter's Agency says August 8], giving particulars of an unprovoked attack by the Makololo on his party, instigated thereto by the British subjects, Harry Petit and George Petit.

It is insisted in the Portuguese capital that England was fully informed of the peaceful objects of Major Serpa Pinto's mission. The tone of the general public and of the Press is one of quiet determination to maintain Portuguese rights to the uttermost. The *Dia*, the semi-official organ, says:—

"Telegrams from London announce that Lord Salisbury will demand explanations. He will have them in full. Major Serpa Pinto's expedition was no surprise. He did not hide his intentions, his route, or the strength of his armaments. The Cabinet of St. James was informed of even the smallest detail, and received the frankest intelligence on the subject. It is not true," adds the *Dia*, "that Major Serpa Pinto, as alleged in Europe, had with him 6,000 men. His whole force did not amount to more than 2,000 badly armed negroes, for the pacific accomplishment of a scientific mission which he was instructed to support."

In official circles in Lisbon the detailed report of the events announced in the telegram of Nov. 17, in which Major Serpa Pinto was concerned, is not expected to reach Lisbon for another three weeks.

Lisbon papers continue to counsel the Portuguese Government to resist the pretensions of England in reference to Africa. On this matter the Press is unanimous, and the Paris newspapers support the Lisbon journals—so generally and so zealously that it is suggested Portugal may be receiving encouragement from the French Government in its resistance to England. It is pretended in Lisbon, so the *Times* correspondent informs us, that the Mozambique Government has in its hands letters from Mr. Johnston still unpublished, which further demonstrate his dependence upon the Portuguese for safety from the Makololo themselves, who had assumed a threatening attitude towards all whites. It was this attitude, it is alleged, which made Bishop Smythies take to flight; and until the Makololo were defeated by Major Serpa Pinto the British settlements on Lake Nyassa were in danger. Before they were attacked by Major Serpa Pinto, not only had the Makololo attacked the surveying party of railway engineers, but they had stopped the traffic on the river Shire, well within recognised Portuguese territory, south of the confluence of the river Ruo with the Shire. On the other hand, the Special Correspondent of the *Daily News* now in Lisbon, understands that Portugal would accept a boundary lying somewhere between 28 and 29 long., up to 14.50 lat., beyond which point England might have free expansion to the North and North-East. The Portuguese Government make absolutely no pretensions to stretch across the continent. At about lat. 15, the line follows the Rio Aruangua do Norte, following it in a north-easterly direction to a point about 12 lat., 32 long., whence it cuts eastward across the country to Lake Nyassa. The line crosses the lake at about the twelfth parallel, and trends away in an easterly direction to the Indian Ocean. A Portuguese expedition is on its way to Tette, on the Upper Zambesi, to garrison that place, but they are not authorised to go any further. The Government is as firmly resolved not to overstep the limit above indicated as to preserve entire what it considers its rightful dominion.

## OUR NEW GOVERNOR.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* writes:—Lord Harris is at present one of the busiest men in the United Kingdom. Besides performing his Ministerial duties as the War Office and addressing political meetings, he is immersed in preparations for his departure. His lordship will not leave for India quite so early as was originally intended. It has now been arranged that he shall arrive in Bombay in the second week of April instead of March, to suit the convenience of Lord Reay. In order to escape the extreme heat of the Red Sea, Lady Harris goes out earlier, and is expected to reach her destination on March 24. She will be the guest at Malabar Point of the Governor and Lady Reay until the arrival of Lord Harris. There is some talk, I understand, of his lordship paying a visit to Perim and Zeilah *en route*, but nothing has been definitely settled. He will in any case call at Aden, the Gibraltar of the Arabian Sea, where the local community, headed by the well-known Parsee firm of the rocky seaport, intend to present him with an address of welcome and congratulation. Lord Harris's gubernatorial staff is now almost complete. Mr. Steyning Edgerley, one of the younger members of the Indian Civil Service, and a Balliol man, is to be acting private secretary. Mr. Edgerley has for some time past been performing the same service for Lord Reay with energy and success. The Military Secretaryship has been offered to a popular officer of the 1st (Royal) Dragoons, Colonel F. W. Rhodes, whose name is well known in connection with our Soudan campaigns, and who, if I mistake not, accompanied the lamented Sir Herbert Stewart on his memorable march. Colonel Rhode is at present in South Africa, and has not yet been able to accept or refuse the appointment. Lord Harris's aides-de-camp will be Captain Forbes, now on Lord Reay's staff, and Captain the Hon. St. Leger Jervis, brother of Lady Harris. Surgeon-Major J. Findlay, who was a doctor to the Viceregal household under the Earl of Dufferin, will act in a similar capacity for the new Governor of Bombay. The selection of Lord Harris to succeed the present excellent head of the administration in the Western Presidency is, whatever may be said about it on political grounds, very acceptable to Anglo-Indians in this country, the better class of whom indulge the hope that Lord Reay's successor will, by his freedom from unworthy race prejudice and his hereditary sympathy with the people of India, be able to do something more than has yet been accomplished to promote real intercourse between Europeans and natives. How great a need there is for improvement in this direction, no one who has not lived in the country can tell.

On Monday night, Dec. 16, at the headquarters, Shaftesbury-street, Hoxton, the prizes won during the past year by members of the Tower Hamlets Rifle Brigade, were distributed by Lord Harris, Under-Secretary of State for War, and Governor-designate of Bombay. Colonel Clifford Wigram (commanding officer) presided, and among those present were Colonel Trotter (commanding Grenadier Guards, Brigadier-General of the Eastern District), Major-General Moncrieff (Assistant Military Secretary at the War Office), Colonel Lloyd (Brigade-Major Eastern District), and officers of the 3rd V. B. Queen's London Rifle Brigade, 1st London Engineers, 17th, 18th and 25th Middlesex, &c. At the conclusion of the ceremony, Lord Harris said that, listening to the statistics given by Colonel Wigram, he thought that officer had every reason to congratulate himself, not only upon the present condition of the brigade, but also upon the prospects which it had for the future. He trusted that what the War Office had done during the last two or three years would be taken as showing an earnest desire on the part of the Government to place confidence in the Volunteer force, and to encourage it, if possible, to increase the efficiency which it had shown during the last twenty or thirty years. It was impossible to please everybody, and allowance should be made for the fact that at headquarters they had the whole Volunteer field before their eyes, and had to cut their coat according to their cloth, to suit the requirements of the force generally, and not this or that corps. Colonel Trotter, in the course of a few remarks, referred to the good work done by the detachment he had taken down to Aldershot, and to the efficient manner in which Captain Dunfee had managed his machine guns. Major-General Moncrieff moved a vote of thanks to Lord Harris, and mentioned that this was probably his lordship's last official appearance as Under-Secretary for War. He called for three hearty cheers for the noble lord, which was promptly given. In acknowledgment Lord Harris said he wished to take the opportunity of expressing his extreme pleasure at the way in which he had always been met by the members of the Volunteer force.

## OCEAN TRAVEL OF THE FUTURE.

The new vessels of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, writes, a home paper are beginning to do credit in the matter of speed to that otherwise efficient and deservedly popular service. The very rapid passage of the Oceana, referred to in another column, is at least four days better than the performances of the same company, say, ten years ago; and there is no insuperable obstacle to a still further and considerable reduction of time within the next decade. A few months ago the chairman of the Peninsular and Oriental Company publicly stated that they would undertake to convey mails and passengers from Charing-cross to Bombay in eleven days whenever the passenger traffic attained to anything like half the proportion of that across the Atlantic. Even then the possibilities in the way of fast ocean steaming between Suez and Bombay would hardly be exhausted. The Eastern passage possesses many advantages over the Atlantic passage Icebergs, fogs, and heavy seas are among the normal conditions of the latter; while, except during the south-west monsoon, the Indian Ocean may be traversed with ease and comfort. At this season of the year for instance, the duration of the Indian passage is entirely a matter of coal and steaming capacity. With all drawbacks, Atlantic liners like the City of Paris, can do their twenty knots an hour for days together, and make the whole passage at an average speed of nineteen knots and over. The recent passage of the Oceana from Bombay to Suez—practically the same distance as from Queenstown to Sandy Hook—was just under eight days. Allowing for six hours detention at Aden, this leaves a considerable margin for the Oriental liner to make up before it attains the speed which has been maintained by the fast Atlantic liners for the last five years. But it is clearly only a question of time; for the passenger traffic to the East is increasing by leaps and bounds, and rapid transit will draw thither not only the leisure classes of Europe and America, but numbers who will come to regard some personal knowledge of India and the East as part of a liberal education.

There used to be a gentleman (says the *St. James's Gazette*) who spent the greater part of his time as a passenger on board P. and O. steamers. He was known to every officer in the Company's service, and they would always stretch a point to make him comfortable whenever and wherever he presented himself. His idea was not so ridiculous as it might appear to be. Being in delicate health, he found the ocean to be the best of all health resorts—for him, at least; and by adopting this plan he found that life was quite worth living. It was like staying in a first-class hotel, but with constant and pleasant changes of scene and climate. On board ship he met and associated with a great variety of people, generally such as were well worth knowing, and who had leisure to be companionable. Then, he had an abundant choice of places and countries to stay in for a week or two at a time; and, altogether, we fancy this unique citizen of the world spent a pleasanter and more enjoyable life than the majority of valetudinarians do. But many who are not valetudinarians will be ready to confess that the *dulce far niente* of shipboard has been among the pleasantest holiday experiences of their life. It is to the busy worker, the man of affairs, that rapid oceanic transit, especially when supplemented with club trains or their Pullman equivalent for the necessary land journeys, promises to furnish a new interest

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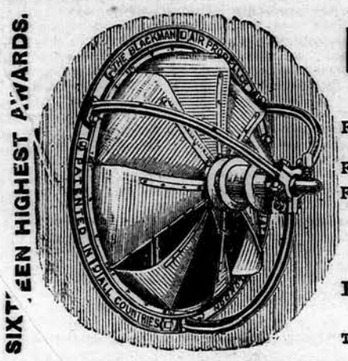

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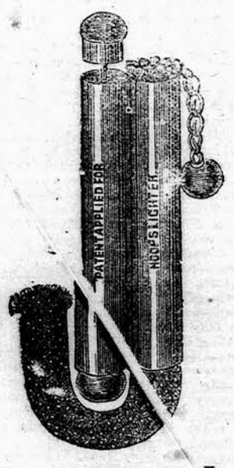


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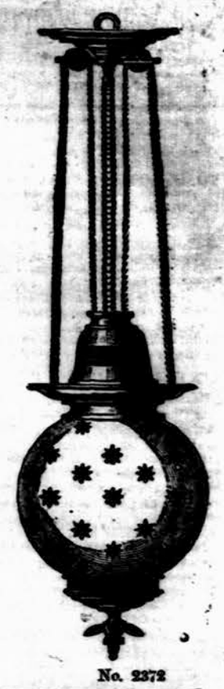

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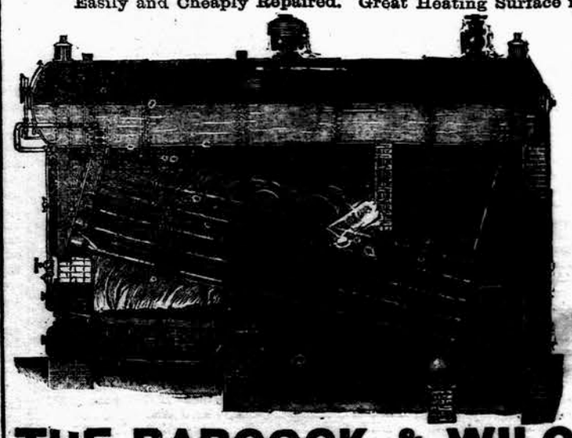

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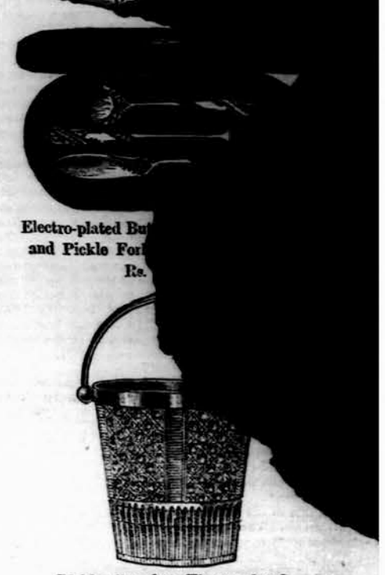

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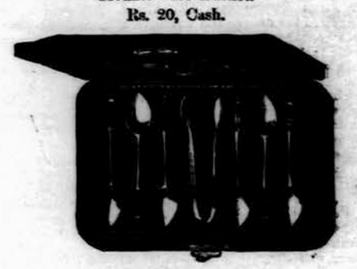

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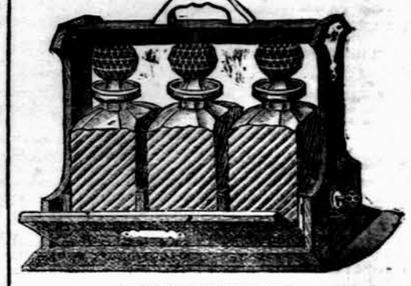

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